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**Indira Gandhi Appears Assured  
Of Full Control of Parliament**

DELHI, Jan. 8 (AP) — Indira Gandhi's party appeared headed for a two-thirds majority in the Indian Parliament today, enabling her to amend the Constitution and to assume the full control of the government.

Mr. Singh's coalition partner, the Congress Party, won 17 seats between them and minor parties and independents took the remaining 11.

In many other constituencies in different parts of the country, Mrs. Gandhi's party was expected to win.

Mrs. Gandhi is expected to harden India's policy toward the Soviet Union, Page 2.

Gandhi's nominees were leading by large margins. If the trend continues, she could improve her 1971 landslide victory when she won 352 seats of a house of 521. In 1977, the Congress won 154 and the Janata 298.

When she had a two-thirds majority in 1975, Mrs. Gandhi used that force to push through drastic constitutional changes that concentrated power in her hands and the government, reduced those of the courts and crushed freedom of expression.

A two-thirds parliamentary majority of voting members is necessary for a constitutional amendment.

A warning against similar moves was issued by the Janata Party, which under former Prime Minister



Former Afghan troops hold Soviet weapons after defecting to the rebel Moslem forces.

**Ready for Martyrdom, Afghan Rebels  
View Fight With Russia as Holy War**

By John Kifner

REBEL-HELD AFGHANISTAN (NYT) — The camp of the Mujahadin is high in a narrow, rocky ravine in the Mountains of the White Earth.

From their caves and tents, the Islamic guerrillas, armed with weapons ranging from long single-shot rifles made for the czar in 1893 to modern automatic AK-47s, move out across the flat, sandy desert plain to attack the tanks and troops of the Soviet Army, which controls the main roads and most of the cities.

Sanjay Gandhi is involved in at least 12 cases including one in which he was charged with attempted murder and armed robbery for his role during a New Delhi riot last May. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment after he was convicted of destroying a film critical of his mother's regime, but is free on bail pending appeal.

**U.S. Steps Up  
Its Pressures  
Against Russia**

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (IHT) — As fresh Soviet divisions moved into Afghanistan, the United States today announced new steps to show its displeasure with Moscow, including a curtailment in Soviet flights to the United States, a halt in work on new consulates in Kiev and New York and a request that 17 Soviet diplomats leave the country.

The administration also announced that it was dispatching three Coast Guard cutters to Alaskan waters to enforce President Carter's order limiting Soviet fishing in U.S. territorial waters.

Today, the Civil Aeronautics Board ordered the Soviet national airline, Aeroflot, to cut to two its weekly flights between the Soviet Union and the United States. Aeroflot had been making three such round trips per week and four during the summer. The reduction to two per week was the maximum reduction that the United States could impose without violating the U.S.-Soviet bilateral air agreement.

Diplomats Ordered Home

In another move, also in keeping with Mr. Carter's retaliation for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the State Department said that seven U.S. diplomats and their families who had been in Kiev supervising construction of the projected U.S. consular building were ordered home. The 17 Soviet diplomats and their families who were asked to leave the United States have been stationed in New York, where they were to staff a Soviet consulate. Construction of both consulates has been stopped.

Additional U.S. cutbacks were expected in a broad range of official and cultural ties with the Soviet Union.

These steps, following rapidly upon Mr. Carter's announced halt in shipping 17 million tons of grain to the Russians, were designed to carry out a gradually escalating program of U.S. retaliation for what the president has called Moscow's "callous violation of international law" in its move into Afghanistan.

The State Department indicated that the "accumulation of moves" was intended to show Soviet leaders that they would pay a growing price for the Afghanistan venture.

"To proceed as if nothing had happened would be to send the Soviets a signal, saying: 'We don't really mean it, boys,'" said the State Department spokesman, Hoddin Carter 3d. "We'll be pursuing this."

**Workers March on U.S. Embassy in Iran**

**Khomeini to Go Into 2-Week Seclusion**

From Agency Dispatches

IRAN, Jan. 8 (AP) — Ayatollah Khomeini announced today he is going into two weeks of seclusion to rest, and thousands of workers supporting the militants are marching on the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

The march on the U.S. Embassy was orderly, and demonstrators shouted slogans calling for organization of factory groups, help combat what they termed "U.S. imperialism."

Security was tightened in the Tehran port city of Bandar-e Lenk where 66 persons died in religious rioting during the month. Schools, shops and banks remained shut there and in FOR MIA Abbas, another major Gulf city.

Ayatollah Khomeini's office announced that the religious leader, 79, was tired and was withdrawing from all meetings for the 15 days. This means that, as he has held since Nov. 4, would not certainly remain captive under house arrest, because the ayatollah considered the only person in who can free them. He has announced once before that he would take a long period to rest, but he had returned after several days.

Tabriz, capital of East Azerbaijan province in western Iran, of thousands of people shed for the fifth straight day in front of Ayatollah Khomeini's headquarters. Iran's second most populous city, a native of Tabriz, has a following among the Turk-speaking people of the region. The country was more calm today than in the last several days, as there also had been fighting between supporters of the two ayatollahs.

State radio and television, in a nationwide broadcast tonight, aired a tape recording of Ayatollah Khomeini's appeal for an end to clashes between his supporters and Khomeini backers.

Another development, Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar said, that Iran will maintain its oil output at 3 million to 3.5 million barrels a day during the year, that it has worked out a deal to refining profits, at a minimum 2 per barrel, with foreign oil companies.

Moinefar also said, at a news conference, that Iran is negotiating 30 contracts with 30 countries for the sale of oil, and that all purveyors had agreed not to ship oil to six banned countries —

**Europe: Widening Criticism of State Role in Economy**

This is the third of a four-part International Herald Tribune series on the problems facing Western Europe as it enters a new decade.

By Axel Krause

PARIS (IHT) — Not since the end of World War II has the role of the state in Western European economies been under such scrutiny or attack. In some countries, that role already is being cut back.

Predicting exactly where the controversy will lead, or when it will subside, is all but impossible. In the meantime, Western Europeans continue to deal daily with the preponderant role that government plays in economic life.

In sharp contrast to the United States, European governments own and run banks, airlines, railroads and public utilities; they provide national medical, educational and social services; they own and manage important shares of entire industries, such as automobiles, steel and oil; they are regular participants in labor negotiations and, increasingly, are the ultimate arbiters of most major controversies affecting industry, agriculture and other key economic sectors.

As Europe enters the 1980s, that role is proving costly, not only to millions of consumers and taxpayers who ultimately must pay, but to European governments themselves. Most govern-



State-controlled companies, known as dinosaurs in Italy, are having their powers trimmed throughout Western Europe — part of a growing scrutiny of the state role in the economy.

ments are straining under the record budget deficits required to maintain the state's role in the economy and are coming to the conclusion that it is time to bring the movement to a halt and put alternatives into effect.

"We have reached a plateau... a point of diminishing returns, and the role of the state should not be expanded further," a senior Common Market planner in Brussels said. He and a growing number of policy-makers, industrialists and economists agree that Western Europe's ability to cope with and ultimately resolve the issue may well determine how the Continent fares in two crucial and related areas — the promotion of healthy economic growth at home and successful competition in world trade against determined adversaries such as the United States and Japan.

"In economic terms, we are talking about what is perhaps the crucial issue of the 1980s," the Common Market official added.

While there were some precedents, such as France's establishment of its tobacco monopoly in the 17th century, most European governments plunged into broad state interventionism at the

**Said Carried Out Secretly**

**Political Executions Reported in Kabul**

KABUL, Afghanistan, Jan. 8 (AP) — The new Soviet-backed Afghan government, which took power with vows to end official brutality, is secretly continuing the execution of political prisoners, Afghan sources and Western diplomats said today.

Rep. Crane, of Illinois, made the statement after leaving a briefing with Warren Christopher, deputy secretary of state, on the situation in Iran and in Afghanistan. He said Mr. Christopher told him that there "is evidence there, within that terrorist group" of "Fedayeen and radical Palestinian groups." The Fedayeen is a Marxist group in Iran.

Frost to Interview Shah

PANAMA CITY, Jan. 8 (AP) — The deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, has agreed to an exclusive television interview with British journalist David Frost to take place "in a couple of days," the shah's spokesman said yesterday.

He said that Mr. Frost will have complete editorial control over the broadcast and that the deposed shah would not review the questions before the interview.

Horse-mounted guerrillas staged hit-and-run forays against Soviet troops in the northern hill provinces, witnesses reported. Rebel sources in neighboring Pakistan claimed the guerrillas were successfully holding out against the Soviet and Afghan soldiers in other areas of Afghanistan.

But the mechanized, air-supported Red Army force was reported in control of most major cities and towns.

The new government claimed that 2,073 political prisoners were released from Kabul's Policharki prison Sunday under an amnesty, but Kabul residents reported seeing only about 300 freed.

Moreover, said one ranking Western diplomat here, "we have information that executions continue." He and other sources, none of whom wanted their names used, said they were certain that officials of the overthrown regime of Hafizullah Amin were being executed secretly and buried in mass graves on hillsides near the prison.

The sources gave no figures or names for the reported victims.

Although this indicated some of the past regime's repressive policies were being continued, even anti-government Afghans in Kabul said the measures taken so far have been on a smaller scale than under Amin.

The previous sense of fear in the capital has been replaced by a strong resentment against the large Soviet military presence, they said.

After putting the new govern-

**Gunmen Kill 3 Policemen in Milan Attack**

MILAN, Jan. 8 (UPI) — Urban guerrillas ambushed three national policemen in Milan today, killing them in a hail of gunfire in Italy's worst terrorist attack in eight months. (Photograph: Page 2.)

An anonymous caller claiming to speak for the Red Brigades told the Milan newspaper Corriere d'Informazione, "We have eliminated a plainclothes squad of policemen who were patrolling the factories and schools."

Investigators said the call appeared to be authentic. They said that the policemen had indeed been patrolling schools and factories, and the attack was well-planned and had all the characteristics of a Red Brigades operation.

Deadliest Since May

This was the deadliest terrorist attack in Italy since May 3, when a dozen Red Brigades guerrillas took over a Christian Democratic Party office in central Rome in a shoot-out in which three policemen died. The Milan attack came two days after urban guerrillas killed the president of the Sicilian regional council, Christian Democrat Santi Mattarella, in Palermo.

While today's attack was being carried out, police in Rome were implementing new anti-terrorist measures to increase protection of officials and government offices. As soon as he heard of the attack, Premier Francesco Cossiga held an emergency meeting with Senate President Amintore Fanfani to discuss additional anti-terrorist precautions.

Milan police headquarters said officers Rocco Santoro, 32, Antonio Cestari, 50, and Michele Tattoli, 25, were in an unmarked car when a second vehicle stopped in front of them. Three men got out and opened fire as their driver waited. The officers were killed in seconds and the gunman made a clean getaway, abandoning their car 200 yards away.

**British Steel Strikers Reject Offer; Prospects of Long Conflict Increase**

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP) — Striking steelworkers today rejected an offer of an 8-percent pay increase by the state-owned British Steel Corp., on the seventh day of a national shutdown that appears to be developing into a long battle that will seriously damage the British economy.

The strikers want a composite 17-percent rise that the debt-ridden BSC says it cannot afford. Its 8-percent offer, linked to a 4-percent local bonus deal for higher output per man, was turned down by steel union leaders at a two-hour meeting here.

BSC steelworkers earn an average basic salary of \$166.50 a week. The corporation accounts for 85 percent of Britain's steel output.

Pickets Increased

Meanwhile, the General and Municipal Workers Union said that its steel industry members will join BSC's 100,000 engineering workers in the strike, which is the first national steel shutdown since 1926. GMWU General Secretary David Basnett warned, "It will be a very bitter dispute indeed."

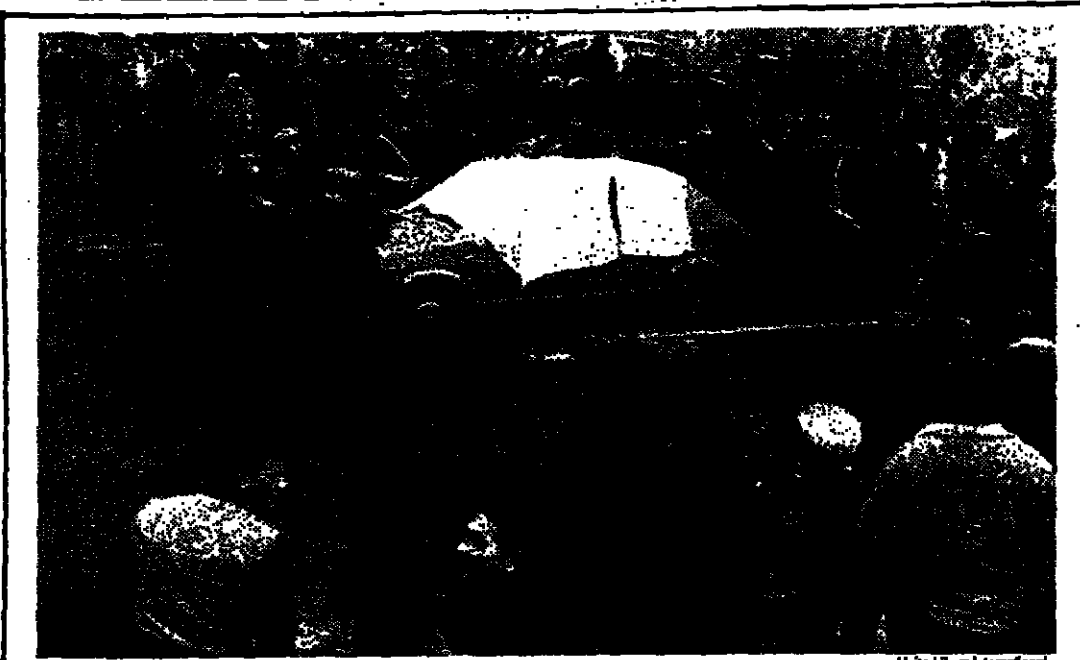
Strikers today increased pickets at BSC's 20 major plants and at private steel companies and steel-using industries, in an attempt to choke off dwindling supplies.

With increasing support from rail and transport unions, strikers have bottled up the eastern port of King's Lynn and halted steel imports from West Germany and the Netherlands. About 25,000 tons of European steel comes through King's Lynn each year.

BSC Chairman Sir Charles Villiers said the strike threatens to hurt a large portion of British industry. Industrial sources said the impact could be catastrophic within a few weeks, with mass layoffs and crippled production that will force cuts in vital export production.

Len Murray, head of the Trades Union Congress, said after mediation efforts collapsed last night, "There's no alternative to a long, difficult and bitter strike." BSC officials speculated that the strike could last as long as six weeks.





AFTER SHOOTING — Police and onlookers surround the sheet-covered car containing the bodies of three plainclothes policemen slain in a terrorist attack near the center of Milan.

## Europe: Role of State Criticized

(Continued from Page 1)

steady expansion of protectionist actions by Common Market countries between 1971 and 1978 that affected steel, textiles, footwear, pulp and paper.

But, determined to accelerate economic growth, political leaders throughout Europe began proposing or implementing measures in 1978 that represented a considerable withdrawal of government involvement in their economies, or at least a shifting of directions.

The measures included the lifting of long-established industrial price controls in France; offering government-held interests in nationalized or government-dominated companies for public sale in Britain and Italy; West Germany's recent refusal to participate in the bail-out of an electrical products giant; and moves by anti-trust authorities in the Common Market to crack down on state-controlled companies, while encouraging the dismantling of cartel-like arrangements designed — and supported by the Common Market — to protect the continent's steel and textile industries.

New buzzwords and phrases have crept into the economic jargon of European planners, bureaucrats and businessmen, reflecting a shift in thinking: "positive adjustment policies," "capitalist shoring-up," "denationalization," "complementing the market mechanism," and the newest rallying cry of France's Patronat, the employers' association, "laissez-nous faire."

No one is suggesting a complete dismantling of the state's involvement in European economies — the governments account for roughly 25 percent of their combined gross national products and some provide services with which no one wants to tamper, such as running railways. "Our member countries for the most part have mixed economies and will keep them," the Common Market planner said.

But conservative governments, backed by powerful business interests, are determined that the trend must accelerate away from government interference, costly subsidies, nonessential protection and other support programs. And, judging by recent statements, the leaders of those governments are counting on wide-based political support at home to achieve their goals.

### Thatcher Warning

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher recently warned fellow Conservatives that Britain must face further, substantial cuts in public spending if her government's economic policy is to succeed — a policy stemming from her conviction that people everywhere, as she puts it, are "recoiling" from excesses of collectivism.

Meanwhile, the National Enterprise Board, in its latest denationalization move, announced last month that it was putting its 25-percent share in International Computers Ltd. up for sale — scorching rumors that the drive was bogging down or being abandoned.

In West Germany, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt emphasized his government's determination to stay out of bail-out arrangements. West German bankers and industrialists cite, as the key to the future, the wide-ranging private-sector rescue program announced early last month that is designed to restore AEG-Telefunken, the ailing electrical products concern, to profitability. An official of the Frankfurt-based Commerzbank, which is participating in a 25-bank consortium shoring up the company, said: "The government attitude is new in that previously there probably would have been government credits first and then private sector help."

Italy, although it is often cited as the country exemplifying the difficulties involved in reducing the state's role, is showing signs of change. A hint of the sheer size of the problem is contained in a recent report by the respected Mediocredito study group, which concluded that Italy's 188 largest public-sector companies — those in which the state has a significant shareholding — lost a combined \$2.25 billion in 1978; just to keep such companies going, the Italian government recently agreed to inject \$3 billion into them over the next two years, a trend likely to continue through the 1980s.

### Spain Raises Gas Prices

MADRID, Jan. 8 (UPI) — Spain raised the price of gasoline at midnight last night for the second time in just over five months. The price of regular 90-octane gasoline went up by 20 percent to \$2.75 a gallon (48 pesetas a liter), of super by 17 percent to \$3.10 a gallon (54 pesetas a liter) and of extra by 14 percent to \$3.21 a gallon (56 pesetas a liter).

Nevertheless, leading figures such as former Foreign Trade Minister Rinaldo Ossola are warning that, under the present circumstances, Italy cannot remain competitive in world markets and that reform is essential. What they propose is to follow the British example by simply liquidating the most unprofitable operations or selling them off to buyers, including foreigners. So far this effort has not succeeded; the holding company IRI for example, still has not found a taker for its Alfa-Romeo automobile subsidiary.

But, one of Italy's leading central bankers insisted, "the dinosaurs [state-controlled companies] are at last dying off... they are ceasing to grow and this we think is the beginning of their end."

Reform-minded Italians and others in Europe are looking to the Common Market authorities for help, particularly in a drive to force governments to divulge their financial links with industry and their subsidies. "We hope Brussels will push hard in the 1980s, if for no other reason than to remind our government that Italy is not alone," the Italian banker said. "Italy is no exception to what is happening elsewhere in Europe, only an extreme case."

Frustrations with state power are by no means limited to senior government planners, bankers and businessmen. A huge "underground economy" has burgeoned in Europe, encompassing millions of people who underdeclare their additional income generated from outside jobs, or do not declare it at all. Some of this is simply tax evasion, but in a deeper sense it reflects a shift away from tax morality and a feeling of individual responsibility, which has become widespread in Europe.

"All forms of evading government payments are now part of this growing erosion of tax morality."

## U.S. Moves Stepped Up

(Continued from Page 1)

sary protection to Pakistan and meet their legitimate defensive military needs."

A principal U.S. reaction was the curtailment of shipments of 17 million tons of wheat, corn and soybeans to the Soviet Union. The government suspended futures trading in grains yesterday and today to give traders time to digest the implications of the move. Trading was to resume tomorrow.

The presidential adviser for national security, Zbigniew Brzezinski, denying charges by Moscow as well as by U.S. farm groups and political rivals of Mr. Carter that the halt in grain shipments to Russia would hurt the United States more than the Soviet Union, said that the move constituted "a serious blow to Soviet agricultural planning."

"The Soviet Union is highly dependent on access to Western grain, particularly to American corn and soybeans," he said. "She will not have that access. This will mean something like a 20-percent reduction in Soviet meat consumption because most of that grain went for feed stock, not for feed people directly but to build up Soviet livestock."

Regarding the president's announced cutback in exports to the Russians of computers and other high technology items, he said that this, too, would hurt because they were "highly dependent" on such expertise. He conceded that the Russians could get some of this technology elsewhere, but he said that "it means considerable delay; plans and schedules are undermined."

Among the cultural links to be affected was the U.S.-Soviet cultural exchange agreement, which provides for the exchange of monthly magazines, large-scale exhibitions, theatrical performances, teachers, students and other private citizens. Officials said that the United States would halt negotiations on an extension of the pact, which ended Dec. 31.

Hodding Carter predicted that the Soviet presence in Afghanistan would become larger and possibly permanent. He said that one or two more Soviet infantry divisions, totaling 20,000 to 25,000 troops, recently moved to the Afghan border and already may have crossed, augmenting the 30,000 to 60,000 Soviet troops already there, and that the United States had indications that two or three additional Soviet ground force divisions — more than 30,000 men — might be mobilizing north of the border.

... it is also feeding the pressure for reducing government intervention," said Jonathan Story, a professor of industrial policy at the Institute of European Business Administration in Fontainebleau, France.

Mr. Story does not rule out tax-revolt movements similar to Proposition 13 in California in June, 1978. "In the short run we have reached a plateau, and in the long run governments will have to withdraw, or find other ways of cutting their involvement," he said.

Clouding Europe's future, however, are the prospects of almost no growth or even a recession in the early 1980s, accompanied by inflation near 10 percent or higher and growing unemployment. This widely held outlook is causing some reformers to worry that a watershed may have been reached regarding the state's role in economic life.

In public statements here and at the United Nations, Japan has strongly condemned the intervention. It has announced that it would refuse to recognize the Soviet-installed regime in Kabul and is continuing the cutoff of economic aid to Afghanistan. The aid was cut last fall because of instability in that country.

Government officials said today they realize there is a need for measures that would demonstrate Japan's displeasure directly to Moscow. U.S. officials denied that they were asking Japan to take such measures, insisting that any steps

Partly as a result of such reservations over how governments will react, there have been new comparisons and debate over whether Western Europe and the United States are converging in industrial policy. "Americans are only now coming around to realizing that industrial policy translates into getting the government active in a direct way," a chief Common Market official said.

Defending government intervention in times of economic decline, he and other European officials increasingly cite Washington's support for the beleaguered Chrysler Corp., as well as the increasing talk among Carter administration strategists of developing what they term a "positive industrial policy."

The Common Market official said: "We are moving closer together." But U.S. officials in Europe are not so sure. Some are concerned that the Common Market is caught in an economic dilemma, particularly on trade-related issues: European economies remain heavily dependent on trade, but vital and sensitive areas such as electronics are being hurt by competition from the United States, Japan and developing countries.

Without hiding the fact that he was reflecting Washington's concerns, Dennis Lamb, deputy chief of the U.S. Mission to the Common Market, recently told the American Chamber of Commerce in Brussels that "many view Europe as using its growing economic bargaining power in mercantilist fashion and becoming more protectionist." Mr. Lamb specifically described the Common Market's drive for agricultural self-sufficiency as unreasonable and fears of Japanese competition as exaggerated.

What the U.S. official and other outsiders are urging Europeans to, in facing the uncertain 1980s, is to apply a combination of imagination and restraint in tackling the role of the state. "We need policies that complement the market mechanism, rather than work against it," Mr. Lamb said. And, summing up the views of many within and outside the Common Market, he said that "we need to maintain an international dialogue about what we are doing and planning."

Tomorrow: A look at labor and social changes in Western Europe in the coming decade.

## 17 Germans Rescued From Alpine Cabin

BERNSTADT, West Germany, Jan. 8 (Reuters) — Two army helicopters today rescued 17 persons trapped in a mountain hut for two weeks by heavy snow, police said. The 12 men and five women had planned to spend Christmas and the New Year in the hut, 2,000 meters (6,500 feet) up in the Bavarian Alps, but heavy snowfalls prolonged their stay.

## During Talk With Pentagon Chief

## Deng Asks World Treaty Against Russia

PEKING, Jan. 8 (UPI) — Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping of China, in a meeting here today with the U.S. defense secretary, Harold Brown, urged all countries to form an alliance to check expansion of the Soviet Union's power.

The proposal was reported first by the Chinese news agency and then confirmed by the Pentagon press spokesman.

Mr. Brown was reported to have replied only that the United States and China should coordinate their moves in regard to the Soviet Union, averting a direct response to the proposal for a global alliance.

Meanwhile, U.S. officials announced that the United States agreed to furnish China with a receiving station for data transmitted by the Landsat satellite, which could be used for military purposes.

A scheduled briefing for American reporters covering Mr. Brown's visit was canceled after the two officials met.

The Chinese agency indirectly quoted Mr. Brown as suggesting to Mr. Deng that China and the United States coordinate their policies via a visit to the Soviet Union.

The agreement on the receiving

station was seen as a signal that the United States might be ready to furnish China with much technology that could be applied to civilian and defense industries.

U.S. officials in Mr. Brown's party said previously that the United States wanted closer contacts with China on military and strategic questions, but would stop short of forming an alliance with China against the Soviet Union.

President Carter last week barred further transfers of technical knowledge to the Soviet Union because of the Afghanistan affair.

U.S. officials in Mr. Brown's party said that agencies in Washington had several pages of computer printouts of applications by U.S. firms to sell sensitive industrial technology to China.

"The policies of hegemonism and global expansionism pushed by the Soviet Union will never change," the Chinese news agency quoted Mr. Deng as saying. "All countries in the world should enter into an alliance to deal seriously with its global expansionism."

### Russians Blamed

Mr. Deng said that the Soviet Union was the main cause of international turmoil, threatening peace and security.

Mr. Brown heard more Chinese suggestions for establishing an alliance against the Russians when he visited the military academy of the Chinese Army after his talk with Mr. Deng.

"We all realized that the Soviet Union poses a threat to us," the academy commander, Gen. Xiao Ke, said in a welcoming address. "To deal with Soviet hegemonism, the only way is for the peoples of the world to rise in resistance."

Mr. Brown said in response that as Chinese and U.S. relations develop "there will be times our opinions differ on some subjects."

But he added: "The People's Republic of China and the United States can, and I trust will, bolster and support each other where needed. There is no country so great it does not need the help of friends."

Mr. Brown and Mr. Deng met soon after Tass rejected Mr. Carter's condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and after the Soviet Union vetoed a UN Security Council resolution calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

U.S. officials with Mr. Brown's party would not say whether the United States might furnish arms to Afghan guerrillas resisting the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul, or help China do so.

## Reversing Her Earlier Policies

## Gandhi Seen Hardening Policy on Russia

By Tyler Marshall

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8 (LAT) — Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who yesterday was re-elected to Parliament by an overwhelming margin, is expected to take a much tougher attitude toward the Soviet Union than she did in the 1960s and 70s.

Aides said that Mrs. Gandhi, whose foreign policy as prime minister from 1966 to 1977 was distinctly pro-Soviet, was shocked by the magnitude of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

If she is asked to form a new government, as expected on the basis of her election victory, observers believe she will take a firm stand against further Soviet expansion.

With the exception of the Communist Party, all major political leaders in the country also have spoken out against the Soviet intervention. Janata Party Chief Jagjivan Ram, Mrs. Gandhi's principal opponent, told voters in Patna that "no country has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of another."

A Gandhi confidant dismissed some "serious statements" in which she sidestepped outright condemnation of the Soviet intervention as electioneering. In an interview Saturday with Western correspondents, Mrs. Gandhi came out strongly against the intervention.

"She won't allow the image of India as a Soviet stooge to continue," said a member of her inner circle.

Although the official Indian government statement stopped short of outright condemnation of the Soviet action, highly placed government officials explained that, within the context of the close relationship between the two nations, the statement was strong.

"We've never used words like 'serious consequences' before, with them," ranking Foreign Ministry source said.

The response appeared to mirror public opinion. "There is a fairly tough national consensus hostile to this intervention," said a political observer.

Although India is generally acknowledged as a dominant political force in the South Asian region and certainly considers Afghanistan within its sphere of influence, the prime minister must walk a fine line to preserve the country's interests.

The traditional Indian fear of China, still strong nearly two decades after a disastrous border war defeat by the Chinese, is bound to moderate any Indian criticism of the Soviet Union. "India is afraid of China and she knows only another superpower can help here and that

doesn't look like the United States," said a diplomat.

India's other fear is Pakistan. Even though it has dealt its Moslem neighbor two serious defeats since the end of British rule and by most accounts maintains an overwhelming military superiority over Pakistan, India's apprehension persists.

Caretaker Prime Minister Charan Singh last week saved his strongest words for a reaction to reports that the United States was preparing to pump military aid into Pakistan.

The response reflected the deep-seated belief that an unstable military government in Pakistan could easily turn any new American-supplied arsenal south instead of north.

To blunt this fear, diplomatic sources said the United States would have to rope India into a regional response "to prevent having a wedge between the two traditional South Asian rivals."

Some observers said that, if the United States could come up with a package that did not divide South Asian nations, it could pave the way for a loose-bloc of the five principal countries of the region — India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal — united against any incursion from the north, be it from the Soviet Union or China.

"If Mrs. Gandhi becomes prime minister she would encourage such an idea," said a close aide.

U.S. Oil Rig Collapses

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 8 (UPI) — An oil drilling platform undergoing tests on its support legs collapsed into the Gulf of Mexico early today.

Farther west, insurgents on horseback struck repeatedly at Soviet and Afghan forces on a north-south highway in Badkhan and Kunuz provinces, said an Afghan official who just returned from the area. The Kabul sources said rebels in Takhar province, also in Afghanistan's northeast corner, were putting up some of the fiercest resistance to the Soviet push.

The rebels also claimed success in holding out in the Gardez and Khost areas of Paktia province, 80 miles south of Kabul near the Pakistani border.

None of the battlefield claims could be verified, and the Russians have not issued detailed combat reports. But many Western military experts are highly doubtful that the Moslem insurgency can survive for

## Secret Political Executions Said to Continue in Kabul

(Continued from Page 1)

province, about 200 miles northeast of Kabul.

The Russians used helicopters and tanks in the battle, the rebels said. They said casualties were heavy on both sides, including a large number of Soviet soldiers killed or wounded.

### City Held

Also in Badkhan, Moslem insurgents battling combined Soviet and government forces continued to cling to the key city of Faizabad, 50 miles south of the Soviet border, rebel sources in Islamabad, Pakistan, said.

## Rome Thief Returns Statue With Apology

ROME, Jan. 8 (AP) — A repeated thief has returned the statue of the Christ Child which had disappeared from a large manger scene in the Piazza Navona here on New Year's eve.

A policeman found the statue yesterday in a package on the ground near the Christmas exhibit. A handwritten note inside said, "I did wrong, but I was rather tight that night."

very long against a determined Soviet offensive as anything but a harassment campaign in the mountains.

U.S. officials in Washington have said they expect the Russians to establish a permanent military presence in Afghanistan to defend its Marxist rule.

### Base Built

Two Afghan sources reported that Soviet troops have built a large military base, including an airstrip, in the Kelagay Desert in Baghlan province, 60 miles north of Kabul. One source quoted a government official as saying the new installation included armor, artillery and hundreds of tents.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union intensified charges today that the United States, allied with China, Pakistan and Egypt, is behind the "military aggression" of Afghan rebels fighting the government.

A commentary in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said "a broad alliance of forces hostile to the Afghan revolution" took shape in 1978-1979 under the CIA. The paper said the CIA established extensive contacts in Pakistan with a group called the Moslem

## Helsinki Paper Laments Russian

## Move on Kabul, Carter Reaction

HELSINKI, Jan. 8 (AP) — "The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is against the international law and it has been condemned generally — like similar acts by other superpowers earlier," the independent newspaper Helsingin Sanomat said today in its editorial.

"If superpowers can treat their small neighbors as they please — without any world reaction — the position of small nations is threatened more than before. But reactions, rightful as such, can still be wrong."

"President Carter's so-called countermeasures seem to be exaggerated — because of the election campaign. Some are mere gestures, others like restricting grain exports mean extra difficulties for the Soviets. If everybody would use trade as a means to protest against the policies of the other side, world trade and the whole international community would plunge into a chaos in which nobody could be trusted."

"The Soviet intervention was a step back for détente and peaceful competition. As the United States has with its countermeasures thrown in its authority, it may take a long time before the world situation returns to a state which a few months ago was normal and self-evident," the editorial said.

Finland is officially neutral in its foreign relations, and the Soviet Union's influence is such that Finnish leaders rarely take a stance that the Kremlin might interpret as being inimical to it.

## Afghan Rebels View Fight With Russia as Holy War

(Continued from Page 1)

Such supplies as they can get would cross the vast empty space here where the Iranian border is controlled, by truck, motorcycle, donkeys or camels.

Specific information about military situation is hard to obtain for the only communication, even the rebel groups is by motorcycle courier, word of mouth, people from the front who return by their way back to the various port groups of the Afghan Islamic Movement in the city of Meshed.

The Russians, the guerrillas have bombed several towns have used "a bomb that makes rats burn" — apparently napalm. About eight months ago, two miles in the area said, there appeared to have been some kind of gas use for sheep and other livestock is densely sickened and died.

The guerrillas say they are using homemade mines and mortar cocktails against the tanks and in several instances partisans have soaked their clothes in gasoline, then on fire and jumped on tank to destroy them. The Mujahadeen take no prisoners.

"In many parts of the country, partisans have been able to trap the Russians in a defense position," the colonel said.

While the guerrillas speak wanting to establish an Islamic public, they are sharply critical of the Russian-backed Khromchikov for not providing them aid and for not directly attacking the Soviet intervention.

Between the mountains here and the Iranian border, much of the land is high, flat desert, pocked with a tumbledown-like bush and revealed only by an occasional shepherds with his flock and dog.

All of a half dozen towns pass on the trip — clusters of adobe-mud-walled dwellings with roofs, spotted along the Harat River — were deserted. Gija, a mountain of about a thousand hands had been bombed and was empty.

"They wanted to send everybody to their classes, even the old and the women with 10 children, we killed the teacher, who was Communist," and fled," a guerrilla said, explaining what had happened in his village.

There are believed to be more than 100,000 refugees in camps along the eastern border of Iran. In one of the camps, a cluster round tents on a hillside with black goat hair in the traditional manner lives a man they call the Pilot.

A former major general in the Afghan Air Force, he had been trained in the Soviet Union and once commanded the Shindand air base. He commands the guerrillas in Farah front and carries a 12-gauge shotgun.

He can have 60,000 guerrillas, said, but "I only have 500 guns. Sitting on a carpet before a small open fire in one of the tents, he pulled a worn leather wallet from his overcoat to show visitors his clean-shaven photograph in his force uniform. Other guerrillas crouched around him in the snow, the motorcycle command wearing goggles pushed up on their foreheads.

"This is the way we have lived 20 centuries," the Pilot said looking at the tent. "It is a good way."

There are three fronts operating here, and each has three or more subgroups. In this camp, the colonel said, there were about 700 partisans, with five more subgroups numbering about 500 each for a total of 3,200 in Farah province.

very long against a determined Soviet offensive as anything but a harassment campaign in the mountains.

U.S. officials in Washington have said they expect the Russians to establish a permanent military presence in Afghanistan to defend its Marxist rule.

Two Afghan sources reported that Soviet troops have built a large military base, including an airstrip, in the Kelagay Desert in Baghlan province, 60 miles north of Kabul. One source quoted a government official as saying the new installation included armor, artillery and hundreds of tents.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union intensified charges today that the United States, allied with China, Pakistan and Egypt, is behind the "military aggression" of Afghan rebels fighting the government.

A commentary in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said "a broad alliance of forces hostile to the Afghan revolution" took shape in 1978-1979 under the CIA. The paper said the CIA established extensive contacts in Pakistan with a group called the Moslem

brothers, described by Pravda as reactionary Afghan organization.

In November, Pravda said, guerrillas held a meeting in which, "where the CIA has leaders and subversive radio stations. It added, "The place where meeting was held clearly left doubts as to who masterminded intervention against Afghanistan."

Leaders of the rally, organized by the rightist Islamic Front, called the people to unite against the Soviet influence.

9 Killed in Korea Blast

SEOUL, Jan. 8 (AP) — A scrap iron collector was killed when two shells were fired from a village in Pochon County, 40 miles north of here, police reported today. Three houses were destroyed in the blast, they said.



## Petroleum Reserves Bid Up

## U.S. to Sell Elk Hills Oil at Prices Up to \$41 a Barrel

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (WP) — The U.S. government, which has been selling oil at a profit for years, is now selling it at a loss. The government is selling oil from the Elk Hills field in California at prices ranging up to \$41 a barrel.

The highest bid of \$41.12 a barrel — a "bonus" of \$11.12 above the basic \$30 "posted price" in the area — was made on 10,000 barrels a day by Phillips Petroleum.

On another 21,000 barrels a day, the highest bidder — offering an average bonus of \$5.23 a barrel — was Oasis Petrol Energy of Culver City, Calif., which has ties to and might even be controlled by the Khashoggi.

C. Itoh, one of the large world-

wide Japanese trading companies that is a major buyer of Iranian oil, was the apparent high bidder of 10,793 barrels a day with a \$4.82 bonus.

Elk Hills oil, as with all oil produced in the United States, cannot be exported without special permission, which the Carter administration would not consider granting.

But some oil company executives involved in the Elk Hills bidding expressed concern that a buyer such as C. Itoh could, in fact, accomplish the same thing by swapping its Elk Hills oil for a similar quantity elsewhere in the world that otherwise would have come to the United

States. Such oil swaps are routine throughout the industry.

C. Itoh executives in Los Angeles declined to answer questions about the company's energy activities in the United States or about the intended use of the Elk Hills oil.

Other industry sources knowledgeable about crude oil supplies in the United States said that this was the first time C. Itoh has acquired rights to American production. But these sources thought the oil was probably destined for U.S. customers of C. Itoh.

However, it is the anomalous position of the U.S. government on the pricing issue that has provoked

the most caustic comments from oilmen.

While the Department of Energy was weighing the Elk Hills bidding results this week, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter sharply criticized the Mexican government for raising the price of Mexican crude oil from \$24.60 to \$32 a barrel. "The increase is unjustified and we deeply regret it," he declared.

An official of a major oil company that shunned the Elk Hills bidding noted sarcastically, "It's interesting that the U.S. government has the highest official selling prices for crude in the world."

Energy officials in the Carter administration are acutely aware of the apparent pricing anomaly and the questions that are being raised about the identity of some of the successful bidders.

## Open Bidding

Officials still expect the Elk Hills bids to be accepted, probably about Jan. 20, for a six-month period beginning Feb. 1. However, one White House aide added, "We are looking at some aspects of the sale which we think deserve consideration before we award the contracts."

Department of Energy officials said that, however it may appear, the government under a 1977 law really has no choice but to accept bids from the "highest qualified bidder" if it decides to sell oil from the nation's three petroleum reserves. It has chosen to sell all it can to help out imports.

One Energy Department official drew a distinction between an open bidding process required by law and a unitarily set "official" price such as those set by most oil-exporting nations, including Mexico and members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

In the case of Elk Hills, he said, "The oil companies bid it up, not the government."

And bid it up they did. Last month's sale will yield the government nearly \$4.4 million a day for its oil, or about \$1.6 billion over a year. At the last sale, which covered 12 months, the companies bid an average bonus of only about 25 cents a barrel over a posted price of \$12. The difference in prices will be worth about \$1 billion a year to the government.

## Phillips' High Bid

Phillips' high bid raised eyebrows throughout the oil industry. Wayne Glasgow, North American crude supply director for Phillips, said its bid was based on what the company thought it would take to guarantee getting the crude it wanted.

Mr. Glasgow said the 10,000 barrels a day will be resold to Tosco Corp., which Phillips must provide with about that amount of crude under terms of a contract covering the sale of a Phillips refinery in the San Francisco area to Tosco several years ago. He declined to say how the oil would be priced to Tosco.

The company getting the largest amount of Elk Hills oil, Oasis Petrol Energy, markets gasoline in Saudi Arabia, Denmark and the United States. It also sells aviation gasoline, crude oil, and some fuel oil refined in California.

A person answering the telephone at the Oasis office in Culver City said no one would respond to questions about the company unless they were submitted in writing to its legal counsel, Tariq Kadri.

Finn Moller, Oasis president, confirmed last summer that the company is a partner in some ventures with the controversial Saudi Arabian financier Adnan Khashoggi, but would give no details. Industry sources said last month that Mr. Khashoggi now owns a substantial minority interest in Oas, and that he has been a backer of the company for some time.

## News Analysis

## Soviet Military Superiority Over U.S. Seen for Decade

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK (NYT) — U.S. military officials say they are encouraged by the fact that the Soviet Union's military superiority over the United States is not as great as it once was.

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These developments are generally agreed to have warmed the climate for higher military spending and to have made the Pentagon budget a strong issue in the campaign, expressed forcefully at Saturday night's forum of Republican presidential candidates in Des Moines, Iowa.

Nearly all called inadequate President Carter's earlier proposal to increase military spending for the fiscal year 1981 to \$157 billion, compared with \$138.6 billion for the current fiscal year. He had promised increases in real funds, after inflation, averaging more than 4.5 percent over five years.

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As a result, optimism for the improvement of the United States' military position was expressed in conversations with senior generals and admirals of all the services, including two members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; interviews of civilian officials and industrialists involved in military procurement, and visits to armed forces units deployed in this country and abroad.

The optimism in the Defense Department is tempered by two considerations: Politicians talk blithely of adding this weapon or that to the national arsenal, but with present military-industrial capability, seven to nine years may pass before a weapons system goes to the services. Also, it cannot be assumed that the Soviet Union will fail to maintain its advantage, as Defense Department officials see it, in such fields as theater nuclear weapons.

The projected rise in defense spending reflects three changes in the United States' global strategic position in the last 10 years.

The first is that from the economic standpoint, the United States' era of self-sufficiency is over.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the Iranian crisis have taught Americans the vital importance of oil imports. But there are 15 minerals and other raw materials that must be imported to keep U.S. industry going in war or peace.

The necessity in war of maintaining the flow of these seaborne imports requires increased allocations for more sea control ships and surveillance aircraft, and for the expanded research and development in anti-submarine warfare.

The growing dependence on industrial imports has coincided with the second change — the increasing political destabilization in regions that provide these resources. Middle East oil, African copper and chrome are militarily vital imports that could be denied the United States by leftward swings in promoting countries.

Third World turbulence will promote, under the new budget plan, the fashioning of credible Rapid Deployment Forces, whose potential has been most recently illustrated by the deployment of tens of thousands of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

U.S. politicians, generals and admirals talk freely of 100,000 or 110,000 soldiers, Marines, airmen and sailors available for these forces, but the numbers must be accompanied by means of getting forces to the points of crisis.

The key requirement in this part of the budget program, given the reduction of U.S. bases abroad, is new, larger transport aircraft. The new budget is expected to provide \$80 million in fiscal 1981 and \$140 million in fiscal 1982 for a new heavy, long-range transport aircraft, the CX.

On the basis of budget figures

and analysts' reports, it is assumed that the new transports will not be available until the second half of the 1980s. But, as a senior general remarked recently, "We may need 'em tomorrow."

The third and best advertised change in the country's strategic position has been the attainment of superiority, first in quantity and lately in quality, of the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies over the United States and its NATO allies in conventional and theater nuclear forces.

NATO's decision to proceed with the deployment in Europe of 572 mobile Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and ground-launched Cruise missiles, also mobile, could give the West parity in long-range theater nuclear weapons by 1985 at the earliest. That projection assumes that the Russians will not develop and deploy an improved version of their SS-20 mobile missile and a heavy bomber of greater range and payload than the Backfire.

According to officials recently in contact with Soviet negotiators on the treaty to limit strategic nuclear arms, the Russians have begun developing a new type of long-range bomber. The favored prototype is the TU-160, which the officials said was a Russian version of the B-1 bomber killed by Mr. Carter.

The imbalance in conventional forces will not be corrected by budgetary appropriations alone because of conflicting political, industrial and military interests. The American political and military leadership does not advocate creating a "mirror image" of the Soviet Union's defense establishment; rather, it seeks to exploit those areas in which industry and manpower can achieve the forces required to deter Soviet adventures. Thus, a rethinking of national military priorities appears inevitable in a period of expanding strength.

## Brazil Will Sell Uranium to Iraq

BRASILIA, Jan. 8 (UPI) — Brazil has reached an agreement to sell to Iraq uranium, equipment and nuclear engineering and construction services, the Foreign Ministry has announced.

Ministry spokesman Bernardo Peres said that Brazil did not consult West Germany, supplier of its nuclear technology, on the agreement. He said this was because the agreement with Iraq "does not encompass the supply of sensitive technology or material." The agreement must be presented to the National Congress.

Mr. Peres said that Brazil and Iraq will follow International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards against the spread of nuclear weapons.

On the basis of budget figures

## For Possible Mideast Defense, Cairo Discloses

## U.S., Egypt Air Forces Held Joint Tests

From Agency Dispatches

ASWAN, Egypt, Jan. 8 — U.S. and Egyptian air forces have held joint exercises to test the feasibility of using Egyptian facilities to defend the Middle East, Defense Minister Kamel Hassan Ali said today.

In interviews with reporters covering the Egyptian-Israeli summit meeting here, Gen. Ali said that the exercises over several days took place two or more weeks ago, and were related to the Iranian crisis. This was before the Soviet Union sent troops into Afghanistan.

Gen. Ali said that the purpose of the trial runs was "to make it easier for the air force of the United States to cross our skies and land at our bases where they will get facilities." He said U.S. military aircraft were involved, but declined to give other details.

In Washington, the State Department said that some U.S. aircraft have been in Egypt for the last few weeks for a training exercise in cooperation with the Egyptian Air Force. It said that additional exercises may be held.

The State Department said that

the administration is reviewing the possibility of using facilities in several other countries in the region.

In a Soviet reaction to the general disclosure, Tass said, "The step testifies to the further strengthening of [the] American-Egyptian military alliance which is directed against the vital interests of the countries of the region, above all those of the Iranian revolution."

Gen. Ali said at a news conference yesterday that the use of facilities meant refueling rights, passage through Egyptian airspace and the use of Egypt as a transit place for troops. But he ruled out any permanent bases, reiterating President Anwar Sadat's stance when he recently offered to the United States conditional use of facilities in Egypt.

Camps for Africans

Israeli television reported last week that U.S. activity was going on "in the heart of Egypt" to secretly set up a major air base. Gen. Ali yesterday denied the report of a permanent U.S. base in Egypt, but not other aspects of the report.

Diplomatic sources in Cairo said that Gen. Ali's remarks may also have referred to the use by the U.S. Air Force of Cairo International Airport last month to ferry British equipment to Rhodesia.

The defense minister also said today that Egypt had opened camps to train Afghan Moslem rebels in their fight against the Soviet occupation. He did not rule out the possibility of sending heavy weapons, such as anti-aircraft artillery, to the guerrillas.

Gen. Ali is here to attend the meeting between Mr. Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, both of whom have warned publicly of outside dangers facing the Mideast.

## Indonesian Aide Says Corruption Extensive

JAKARTA, Jan. 8 (UPI) — Up to 30 percent of last year's Indonesian budget of \$3 billion may have been embezzled, Gen. Umar Eirahadikusumah, head of the national auditing board, said today.

"We cannot say yet what amount of money is being embezzled or how many cases we have already reported to the attorney general," he said. "It is possible that up to 30 percent of the budget has been lost, but we still need to prove it. What is clear is that corruption does exist."



Sen. Edward Kennedy addresses a crowd at Quincy College, in Quincy, Ill., as he begins a campaign speaking tour of Illinois and Iowa. The senator's son Edward Jr. sits at left, his wife Joan and daughter Kara are at right. The senator strongly assailed President Carter's policies.

## Kennedy Assails Carter Foreign Policy

By T.R. Reid  
and David S. Broder

KEOKUK, Iowa, Jan. 8 (WP) — Sen. Edward Kennedy returned to Iowa yesterday after a two-week rest and unleashed a rhetorical attack on President Carter that was stronger than anything said by the six Republicans in Saturday's debate.

Free for the first time in two months to raise foreign affairs as the campaign issue, Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., did so repeatedly as he campaigned in southeastern Iowa. His message, essentially, was that Mr. Carter has managed foreign policy the same way he has handled domestic issues: badly.

The administration, Sen. Kennedy said at every stop, has been "furching from crisis to crisis" in domestic and international affairs. If Mr. Carter had not dropped out of the Democratic candidates' scheduled debate in this state, Sen. Kennedy said, "he would surely have been asked to explain why we have this drift in foreign policy, in domestic issues, the energy policy, the inflation problem, and why we haven't been able to anticipate these problems."

The senator, sunburned and rested after his respite from the campaign, came here to start a week-long blitz designed to energize his Iowa organization for the precinct caucuses to be held here Jan. 21.

## U.S. Republican Ends '80 Effort

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — Sen. Larry Pressler of South Dakota today withdrew from the crowded field seeking the Republican presidential nomination.

"It had been our earlier estimation that I could successfully wage a presidential campaign at times when the Senate was not in session, but we have come to realize that this is not possible," Mr. Pressler said in a statement prepared for a news conference.

"Running for president is a full-time job," he said, "and as I said in my announcement, I am not willing to sacrifice my Senate duties to campaign." Paul Arneson, chairman of the Pressler campaign, said the effort started late, entered a crowded field and had found many financial contributors already committed.

But his traveling campaign staff tried hard to rebut any suggestion that the Kennedy camp is confident about the result here. The official Kennedy line, as set forth by the candidate's press secretary, Tom Southwick, is that Sen. Kennedy is far behind Mr. Carter in Iowa and will be lucky to scratch out a tie in the caucuses.

Sen. Kennedy had been frustrated by a de facto moratorium on discussions of foreign policy by the president's challengers. Sen. Kennedy violated it once, blasting the deposed shah of Iran, and was roundly criticized for displaying questionable judgment.

Now that others have begun to attack Mr. Carter, Sen. Kennedy leaped at the opportunity.

At an airport press conference on his arrival yesterday morning, Sen. Kennedy repeated his earlier criticism of Mr. Carter's decision to limit the grain sales to the Russians in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, saying it would hurt farmers more than the Russians.

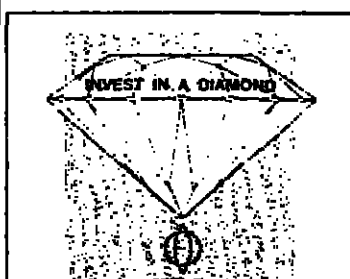
U.S. Protestants Warn Pontiff on Vatican Censure

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI) — A group of 21 prominent Protestant theologians yesterday warned Pope John Paul II that the Vatican's moves to censure two Roman Catholic theologians "threaten the spirit of unity" between Catholics and Protestants.

In a letter to Cardinal Jan Willembrands, head of the Vatican Secretariat for the Promotion of Christian Unity, the theologians expressed "concern" and a "sense of dismay over the processes" of the Vatican in the cases of the Rev. Hans Kung and the Rev. Edward Schillebeeckx.

Shortly before Christmas, Mr. Kung was censured and stripped of his title as an official Roman Catholic theologian by the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, once called the Office of the Holy Inquisition. The same tribunal is investigating the Rev. Schillebeeckx and recently called him to Rome to answer questions about his theological views.

The letter was signed by scholars and clerics from several U.S. Protestant denominations. It said "renewal of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith have brought the churches perilously close to the reopening of old divisive wounds."



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## The Kremlin's Taunt

The Politburo is not content simply to berate Jimmy Carter and to object to his responses to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It predicts the new steps will fail, terming them "a hopeless undertaking that will flop." The taunt measures the president's challenge. Plainly, the Kremlin thinks, or at least claims, that Mr. Carter lacks both the diplomatic and political clout to carry off his policy. If he now fails to make a good showing, severe damage will have been done to the U.S. national interest — not to speak of the damage to his re-election campaign.

How well has the Kremlin read the international scene? Keep in mind that the United Nations never condemned the United States on Vietnam, or forced Washington to yield a veto on that issue. But dozens of nations are now assailing the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Among those angry or alarmed enough to stand up, there is, to be sure, some nervousness: They don't all want to name Moscow as the aggressor. Among U.S. allies, you will not be surprised to hear, France is finding highfalutin reasons to go its own narrow way. Others in the Third World are similarly hedging: India, for one, calls for Moscow's withdrawal "at the earliest possible time." Nonetheless, a rare condemnation was delivered on Monday, precipitating the expected Soviet veto; the issue is almost certain to come before the General Assembly.

Many of Afghanistan's fellow Islamic states share the common outrage. Governments like that of Jamaica, no U.S. cat's paw, are coming on strong. One sign of the swing is Cuba's decision to beat a discreet retreat in its battle for a Security Council seat.

As for the Kremlin's reading of the U.S. political scene, Moscow evidently has been influenced by its own Marxist contempt for capitalist societies and perhaps also by the common conservative lament that Americans have gone soft. Soviet sources are telling U.S. reporters in Moscow that the U.S. public is hooked on the benefits of détente, especially trade, and does not want to lose them.

On this, of course, the jury is still out. We offer, however, a preliminary observation. Mr. Carter's Republican adversaries — interestingly, especially those who fault him for not being tough — seemed more eager to criticize the grain embargo over the weekend than did the first wave of farmer opinion. By showing how he means to distribute the farmers' burden fairly among the population at large — a political and administrative task of no small order — Mr. Carter can substantially aid his own cause. To the extent that Soviet foreign policy has been based on certain assumptions about the U.S. political process, some surprises could be in store.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Under the Map of Central Asia

The mountain peoples of Central Asia once seemed as remote as any on earth — and harder for outsiders to distinguish than the differing embroidery on their shirts. But now they need to be distinguished and understood.

As modern Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan are being deeply shaken, Azerbaijanis, Baluchis and many other peoples (or "tribes" or traditional "nations") have become increasingly prominent. The fate of empires seems to hinge on the loyalty of such groups.

Central Asia is truly the crossroads of empire. Czars, shahs, Mongol emperors and the British Raj all conquered pieces of it. And the emperors' successors have inherited a sticky legacy — minority nationalities. These peoples have homelands that span political borders. Their first loyalties extend to local leaders. When the leaders get on with the central government, they can assure it of support. But when a leader feels slighted, the banners of revolt are, as lately, quickly raised.

Afghanistan is somewhat exceptional. For much of its history, it has been less nation than no-man's-land. Occupied in ancient times by the Persians and later by Genghis Khan, it has fought off all would-be modern conquerors. Three times the British tried to secure Afghanistan for their Indian dominions before accepting it as a buffer between their empire and that of the czars.

Afghanistan remains a place of fiercely independent peoples — Pathans, Tadzhiks, Uzbeks, Persians and Baluchis among others. United in their resistance to aliens, they have likewise resisted rule from Kabul.

Iran has known unity under its shahs, but recently it has sometimes seemed that unity might not survive the "anti-imperialist" revolution. Why? Because of the map beneath the map. "Imperialism" for millions of subject Azerbaijanis, Kurds, Baluchis and Arabs has a tendency to mean rule by the Persians in Tehran.

Pakistan inherited the northwestern territories of British India. Created as an Islamic

state, it is a gritty mix of Punjabis, Pathans (the majority people of Afghanistan), Baluchis and so on. Military rule and Punjabi domination have exacerbated the centrifugal strains. Pakistan's Bengali region, now independent Bangladesh, broke away nearly a decade ago.

Pathan unrest has smoldered for years in Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province, with intermittent aid from Afghanistan. Pakistan in turn has supported the Islamic guerrillas in Afghanistan — and hundreds of thousands of Pathan refugees have been streaming into Pakistan. And Pakistani Baluchistan has been in rebellion against the central government since the early 1970s. Thus the Soviet move into Afghanistan comes at a time when the problems of Kabul and Islamabad are closely intertwined.

The Central Asian nationalities seem also to affect Soviet calculations at home. The Kremlin rules more than 40 million Moslems in the nominally autonomous Kazakh, Uzbek, Tadzhik, Kirghiz, Turkmen and Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republics. Tadzhik and Uzbek soldiers figure prominently in the Soviet force in Afghanistan, a sign that Moscow views its minorities as potential assets in a bid for greater influence in Central Asia.

Similarly, Soviet leaders seem to believe that their own Azerbaijanis can help court the Azerbaijanis in Iran. Such hopes could be upset by the revival of a politicized Islam.

The movements among these peoples today are strong because the region's politics are agitated and fragmented. Their prominence could pass as the area calms. Neither Iran nor Pakistan — much less the Soviet Union — is about to fall apart. Afghanistan, by contrast, even occupied by Soviet troops, is likely to remain as fractured, and perhaps as unconquerable, as ever.

The lesson of Central Asia's nations within nations is clear: Those who would build empires, as much as those who would contain them, have to reckon with the map beneath the map.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### China's Importance

U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's visit to China, which had already seemed urgent and necessary enough when it was arranged a few weeks ago, has been rendered dramatically more so by the Soviet attempt to annex Afghanistan. The Chinese, who were rebuffed by the United States last spring for slapping Vietnam after its Soviet-backed annexation of Cambodia, will be entitled to say, "I told you so." They know their Russians.

China's rapprochement with the United States and its remarkable opening-up towards the West since Mao died have greatly served the interests of both sides by, in a general way, mitigating the extent of Russia's growing strategic preponderance.

Suddenly, however, what was a vague Chinese-U.S. common strategic interest has become a very immediate and specific one. The Soviet Union, from its new base in Afghanistan, is directly threatening the absolutely vital interests of both countries in addition to upsetting the world balance of power. Not only does China have some frontier with Afghanistan, it has become the traditional military protector of Pakistan, which country the United States has repudiated itself to support.

Now, surely, is the time to make the most of the understanding between the United States and China — unofficial alliance is too optimistic, balance of power cooperation is nearer the mark.

— From The Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
January 9, 1905

NEW YORK — The New York Herald commented in an editorial: "The news of the capitulation of Port Arthur will be accepted with an abiding sense of relief by a world that has watched appalled by the cruel waste of life entailed by the long siege. Never since modern weapons made war so destructive has such a pathetic illustration of the horrors of battle been furnished." The New York World says: "Nothing now seems more certain than that Port Arthur, sufficiently provisioned, would have been impregnable to any force Japan could have hurled against it. General Stoessel kept at bay for weeks an army which must have outnumbered his really effective command five to one."

Fifty Years Ago  
January 9, 1930

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — The national council of the American Federation of Labor in session here has announced that it will consider the problem created by the advent of the talkies, causing more than 8,000 union musicians who played in cinema theaters to be thrown out of work. According to a report submitted by the American Federation of Musicians, more than one-fourth of the nation's movie theaters have now using talkies and it is feared that many others now employing orchestras will follow suit. The condition is said to be so acute in some sections that locals have put their members on unemployment benefits.



## Decriminalization

By Jacobo Timerman

TEL AVIV — When, supported by their government, Iranian students took the American hostages in Tehran, the action was first viewed, as is logical in these cases, as a diplomatic scandal. But a few hours later, there was no doubt that a real crime had taken place.

After all, for at least two generations now, the taking of hostages has been indeed considered a crime — keep in mind how we viewed the Nazi seizure and shooting of, say, Frenchmen after a strike by the Resistance.

But in the weeks since the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, the news media's information landscape, as well as diplomatic undertakings, have tended to erase the view that the taking of hostages constitutes a crime.

Negotiations to find a peaceful solution, televised interviews with the hostages, discussion and analysis of the problem at the United Nations and by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, telephone conversations between the hostages and relatives, internal debate in the United States about the best way to free the hostages (which turned the situation into an internal political event as well), the testing of European solidarity with the United States and of Japan's solidarity with its U.S. benefactors — all this has led to a new evaluation of the problem.

In this evaluation, the world has accepted the seizure as a political act carried out for political reasons. The world has seen it as a spiritual act as well, since the leader who inspired the embassy raiders, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has given the act religious content.

As a result, there has been a rash of analytical studies of Islamic philosophy that have sought to explain the seizure in political terms, ignoring the fundamental fact that it is nothing less than a crime. In addition, some European leaders see the seizure only as a problem, as a confrontation, between two countries, one of which was formerly in the U.S. orbit.

### Another Tactic

The world has accepted a new element in everyday political life: hostages. The taking of hostages isn't a crime anymore; it is merely another tactic — one of many to be used in disputes between nations.

The United States has found — perhaps — an answer to the problem of how to keep hostages alive. (And Jimmy Carter, desperate about his political standing, has profited: He has found a way to improve his image as a leader.) But the

United States has failed to find an answer to a different, new challenge, a historical one: how to make the taking of hostages understood as a crime, not as a political event. The world will now have to live with the consequences of this failure.

The transformation of the taking of hostages into a new political institution is not the sole development of its kind that the world will have to deal with for the last 20 years of this century.

The other "contribution" was made by Argentina: disappearances.

The sequence in the unfolding of the perceptions has almost always been the same. A man was arrested and disappeared forever — probably enclosed in cement and dumped into a river — and it was a scandal. Then, after the first 10 disappearances, we had a political crime. Several years later, with 15,000 to 20,000 people missing — in Buenos Aires, they are called the "frozen ones" — it wasn't a political crime anymore: it was now a social phenomenon.

### Posthumous Respect

None of the worthy Argentines or world institutions, whether civilian or religious, asked to have the missing persons reappear; rather, they wanted a list of their names so that the relatives might pay them their posthumous respect and remember them. Argentine authorities do not view them as missing anymore but rather, in the words of an army general, as "those who left forever." Thus, missing persons are now a natural, normal part of state security policy, not the result of sheer murder.

Suddenly, neither hostages nor disappearances are in any way a more serious concern than general policies in Southeast Asia, the permanence of gulags, the repression of Eastern European dissidents, the annihilation of whole Indian tribes in the jungles of Brazil.

### List Grows

Two new items have been added to the list of things that man can do to himself.

All international and inter-American regional laws endorsed by Argentina should have prevented the phenomenon of disappearances. The world should have prevented them. There are ample legal instruments specially created to prevent such acts: terrorism. Apparently, international legality does not exist sometimes.

The world has not exercised its legal rights in the case of Argentina. The United States is remiss in the

way it is letting the hostages in Tehran be viewed. The missing and hostages have receded into the woodwork.

Jacobo Timerman published the newspaper *La Opinion* in Argentina. He was freed in October after 29 months of detention and went to Israel, where he is now a columnist for the newspaper *Maariv*. He wrote this article for *The New York Times*.

## What's Next on Soviet Agenda

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The telegram I read: "I am convinced that under the guidance of the Democratic and Popular Party, the Afghan people will know how to defend their sovereignty and the independence of their homeland." Arriving in Kabul just the day after the blitzkrieg occupation by Soviet troops, it smacked of Kafka and the "Good Soldier Schweik."

And nothing could have been more natural, since the telegram came from Prague.

It was also no coincidence that the man who sent it, Gustav Husak, the president of the Czechoslovak republic, thus became the first Eastern European chief of state (with the notable exception of Leonid Brezhnev) to extend his congratulations to Kabul over the "election" of Babrak Karmal.

That Mr. Husak should still be in power in Prague nearly 12 years after the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia can be held as the finest example of the efficacy of the Brezhnev doctrine of "limited sovereignty in socialist states." It is by virtue of this doctrine — which declares the Kremlin's right to intervene any time and anywhere that, according to Moscow, "socialist acquisitions" (in other words, advantages gained by the Soviet Union) are threatened — that Soviet troops marched into Czechoslovakia in August, 1968.

### Same Doctrine

And it is by virtue of the same doctrine that Moscow launched its intervention in Afghanistan. Mr. Karmal's future, thus seems assured. Yet, despite such an obvious precedent, the Kabul coup appears to have taken the Warsaw Pact nations by surprise. According to reliable sources, even the most faithful of Moscow's client states were not informed — much less consulted — about the expedition into Afghanistan.

The circumstances surrounding the Kabul coup were watched particularly closely in Belgrade and Bucharest, two East European capitals that in the past have openly opposed the imposition of the Brezhnev doctrine, both in Prague in 1968 and in Ploesti in 1978.

### Threats Exist

Yet, the two governments remained cautious. Marshal Tito and Nicolae Ceausescu expressed their reservations over the Soviet move in Afghanistan in a much more indirect way than in 1968, when they were outspoken in their disapproval of the invasion of Czechoslovakia. Yet, the very use of extraordinary caution serves only as further proof that both these countries are worried over Moscow's sudden decision to accelerate its expansionist policies. An examination of the situation in Afghanistan can only confirm their own apprehensions.

## On Games People Should Not Play

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — For several years, and for a steadily lengthening list of reasons, many sensible people have favored two serious, one supremely important, the other less so but still worth doing: blocking SALT-2 and boycotting the Moscow Olympics.

SALT-2, the critical matter, was blocked before the Russians invaded Afghanistan. The Russians knew it was blocked. So when President Carter, responding to the invasion, made much of his decision to defer consideration of an agreement that he did not have the votes to ratify, the Russians had one more reason for despising us.

Boycotting the Olympics is, needless to say, not adequate as a full response to the invasion. But it will injure Soviet interests, at least a bit, which is more than the Carter administration has done in three years of unilateral and unreciprocated weapons curtailments, and record grain sales and liberalized technology transfers.

### A Fireball

More important, boycotting the Olympics will help put an end to the dangerous delusion that, regarding the Soviet Union, the period of maximum danger has passed. A boycott would be a fireball in the night, arousing Americans from the slumbers of détente.

President Carter, the surprised president, was so rudely awakened when Leonid Brezhnev lied to him about Afghanistan that he says he is undergoing a "dramatic change" in his "opinion of what the Russians' ultimate goals are." Dramatic, perhaps, but how serious is change brought on by a 55-year-old man suddenly noticing a 62-year-old reality, the nature of Soviet statecraft?

### Normal?

The New York Times solemnly reports: "Some experts believe that relations may not be restored to normal until after the elections next November." Some experts are expert at begging the question, which is: What should "normal" relations be with a regime that is increasingly expansionist abroad, and domestically has begun purges and other measures to "cleanse" Moscow for the summer Olympic Games?

To discourage them from having "corrupting" contacts with visitors, some Soviet teachers are telling children that Americans will offer them chewing gum poisoned, or infected with bacteria to spread disease. The regime is compiling lists of "troublemakers," such as dissi-

dents or Jews who have applied for emigration. Many will be sent to Moscow or put under house arrest before the Games begin.

For the first time in 44 years, the Olympics will occur under the auspices of an aggressively Semitic regime. The Nazis came to power in 1933, after the decision to hold the 1936 Games in Berlin. U.S. Amateur Athletic Union officials wanted to boycott the games. But sportsman Jim Murray lost us, America's "Olympics" boy, aided by German lies (such as 21 Jews had been appointed to German teams), undid the boycott. This, in spite of the fact that the Nazis published the "Nuremberg Laws" two months before the decision was taken to turn the boycott. In the spirit of the late, mid-1930s-style, the Games did remove, temporarily, the "Not Wanted" signs from German before the Winter Olympics.

### Unrealistic

It is, of course, unrealistic to hope that our allies will act as a united front. The United States alone cannot stop the 1980 Games. But by boycotting the United States could strip the glamour from them, shatter their value as a media, and minimize the Soviet abuse of the 1980 games as the used the 1936 games: to put a human face on an inhuman regime.

The other big loser would be NBC, which bid more than \$10 million for the broadcasting rights. NBC took a risk when it put much for the right to do business with a totalitarian regime.

What NBC did was perhaps feasible as business, but it was dubious (to say no more) in citizenship. If NBC takes a bath, it will have a useful effect on the entire business community, which scrambles Soviet contracts.

### Big Business

The Olympics, which are business for a few and mere amusement for millions, will be a big bonanza for the Russians we let them be. If we do, we confirm the Soviet belief in our self-destruction, and our pure amusement to the point of a dance.

Especially in recent years have given the Russians too many reasons for despising us. But the Olympic flame is lit in Moscow. It will illuminate one more reason.

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## Drops in 3 European Nations

### S. Community Abroad Shows in Private Sector

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (IHT) — Number of private-sector U.S. living abroad increased by 10 percent last year, despite the large pullout in Iran and widespread complaints that tax laws and other factors were driving Americans out of the country, the latest State Department survey showed.

The annual report, released in December, the department said that of 30,146 non-government Americans and their dependents residing in 144 countries, compared with 27,144 as of June 30, 1978.

Included increases of 13,187 in Europe, 22,144 or 12 percent in South and Central America, 307 or 9 percent in Africa and 20 percent in Asia. The East showed a drop of 11 percent entirely due to pullouts from Iran. With Iran excluded, the Middle East showed an increase of 8,817 or 8 percent. The area showing an overall decrease was North America (Canada, Mexico), with a decline of 3,144 or 3 percent.

**Jewelry Americans in Japan**  
Europe, the number of Americans declined in Austria by 200, by 2,350, and Switzerland 300 but increased in every other country. Of other major U.S. partners only Japan showed a decline.

In past reports, the figures that more Americans outside the United States live in Canada, Mexico than in anywhere else. The two countries account for more than 30 percent of all U.S. citizens abroad. They are followed by Italy, West Germany, Israel, France, Australia, Brazil, Spain, and Japan. Over 37 percent of all Americans abroad live in 10 nations.

The total number of U.S. citizens abroad, including non-government Americans, civilian U.S. government employees, their dependents and dependents of U.S. military personnel, increased by 5 percent to 1,913,900 in 1978. Figures for military personnel were not available, in keeping with Pentagon policy.

New figures for private-sector Americans abroad surprised almost all observers both in and out of government, with one government official dubbing their accuracy. However, State Department officials, while conceding that it was impossible to count every American in every out-of-the-way place, expressed confidence that the figures were very close to the real totals.

Americans abroad have been complaining that the U.S. tax law, inflation and the decline of the dollar were making it impossible for them to remain overseas. In addition, many companies, especially the big construction and engineering firms, have charged that the U.S. tax law was driving up labor costs to the point of making them noncompetitive with their foreign counterparts and forcing them as a result to hire non-Americans to bid successfully for new contracts.

#### Possible Explanation

Many observers expected the new figures to show a decrease in the number of Americans abroad reflecting these concerns. While no one was able to say with certainty why this was not the case, analysts pointed to a number of factors which, taken together, could provide an explanation.

A Commerce Department official speculated that large corporations with a few hundred American employees overseas were not really being hurt by the added costs caused by the tax law. He explained that these costs were not really large compared to company receipts, that some of these could be written off and that in other cases companies were willing to absorb these costs because they wanted to fill certain posts with Americans trained in company organizations.

A State Department source said much the same thing and added that for many Americans overseas posts represented promotions and their companies reimbursed them through allowances for many excess costs.

Another State Department official thought that even though some Americans overseas, especially those self-employed or working for foreign corporations, were being hurt by inflation, the decline of the dollar and the U.S. tax laws, moving home would be a much more drastic step than most were willing to take.

A Treasury official noted that in many high taxation countries, such as those in most of Western Europe, U.S. taxes were virtually offset by income tax paid to the country of residence.

## Obituaries

### Emile Gauguin of Tahiti, Believed Son of Painter

From Agency Dispatches

PAPEETE, Tahiti, Jan. 8 — Emile Gauguin, 80, believed to be the illegitimate son of Paul Gauguin, the French impressionist painter, and a Tahitian woman, died at his home in Papeete, near Papeete, on Sunday.

Gauguin was the son of Gauguin's mistress, Pau'ura a Tai, and was often called Marae a Tai. He was a living fisherman, making bobbleheads and posing for tourist photographs.

In the 1960s, a Frenchwoman, the Girard, tried to launch him as a painter in his own right but, though his works were exhibited in London, Paris and Chicago, critics dismissed them as infantile.

He later spent three years in the United States studying painting techniques.

#### Iva Dee Hiatt

WORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 8 — Iva Dee Hiatt, 60, professor of music at Smith College, died Sunday.

Hiatt was known as "the presiding deity of choral music" at the college. She conducted in Europe, Middle East and South America and her singers and instrumentalists have performed at music festivals in Europe.

#### Rev. Jessie Houston

HICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP) — The Rev. Jessie Houston, 80, who served more than three decades as a pastor to Illinois convicts, died Friday. Mrs. Houston spent years visiting prisoners at state penal institutions and the Cook County Jail.

"She was a tremendous woman, a legendary figure, the Harriet Tubman of our day," said the Rev. Jesse Jackson. He referred to a leader of the Underground Railroad, which aided slaves fleeing to free states before and during the Civil War.

Mrs. Houston, who contracted childhood paralysis from polio, moved to Chicago in her 20s "to help others who were handicapped," Rev. Jackson said. As a semi-invalid, she began writing lonely U.S. servicemen overseas. When one of them was later jailed, she began visiting him, then hundreds of convicts in prisons around the state.

#### Simone Mathieu

PARIS, Jan. 8 (Reuters) — Former French and Wimbledon tennis champion Simone Mathieu, 71, died yesterday. France's leading women tennis player from 1925 until 1940, she was ranked among the five best women players in the world in the 1930s. She won more than 1,000 tournaments, including the singles, doubles and mixed doubles of the French International Championships and the doubles at Wimbledon.

#### David H. Wallace

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) — David H. Wallace, 63, director of the Office of International Fisheries for the National Fisheries Service, died Saturday. Mr. Wallace, who joined the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in 1971 as associate administrator for marine resources, was a negotiator of many U.S. international fisheries agreements.

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KREMLIN VISIT — French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais, right, shakes hands with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev before starting talks yesterday. This was Mr. Brezhnev's first public appearance since Dec. 20, after which Moscow announced that he was ill with a cold. Mr. Marchais was making his first official visit to the Soviet Union since 1974.

## Rhodesian Guerrillas Criticize Britain

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Jan. 8 (AP) — Rhodesian guerrilla leaders

Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo today protested alleged violations of the Rhodesian cease-fire by British authorities. Mr. Mugabe threatened to renounce the truce if the alleged violations are not stopped.

Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union, headquartered here, distributed copies of a letter from him that ZANU said was presented today in London to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The text stopped short of renouncing the cease-fire, saying, "We shall refrain from taking hasty action on this matter." But Mr. Mugabe used strong language to protest what he called British chicanery.

The inference was that Mr. Mugabe might order his forces to leave cease-fire assembly camps inside Rhodesia and return to the bush to continue a seven-year-old guerrilla war that has cost more than 20,000 lives.

## Tito Does Not Require Surgery, Source Reports

BELGRADE, Jan. 8 (UPI) — A government source said today that the noted American heart surgeon Michael DeBakey and a Soviet colleague were summoned by President Tito's doctors to determine whether the 87-year-old Yugoslav leader required an operation.

The doctors concluded that Mr. Tito "probably" would not need surgery, the source said, adding that the Yugoslav leader's condition "was not alarming." But the source did not disclose the diagnosis of the ailment except to say that it was a disorder "common to elderly people" in which blood circulation in the legs is affected.

Earlier reports from well-informed Yugoslavs have said that Mr. Tito suffered from varicose veins. A government source yesterday said that both Mr. DeBakey and his Soviet colleague Marat Krijaziev had left Yugoslavia.

## Arafat Assures Congress Group On Crisis in Southern Lebanon

DAMASCUS, Jan. 8 (UPI) — A U.S. congressional delegation arrived here yesterday after a secret meeting in Beirut with Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The team, headed by Rep. Toby Moffett, D-Conn., will talk with Syrian government officials on the situation in Lebanon, political sources said. Rep. Moffett and three of his colleagues said at a news conference in Beirut that their talks with Mr. Arafat covered the Lebanese crisis and that the discussions were beneficial.

The other three were Nick Rahall, D-W.Va.; Mary Oaker, D-Ohio, and Paul McClosky Jr., R-Calif. The fifth member, Bob Carr, D-Mich., had no comment on the meeting, apparently because he did not attend it.

Rep. Rahall said that Mr. Arafat assured them that the Palestinian guerrillas would not use southern Lebanon as a base for further incursions into Israel. Guerrillas and PLO

officials had no immediate comment, nor was the precise wording of Mr. Arafat's pledge available.

The U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, John Gunther Dean, was present at the Beirut news conference but had no comment on the congressmen's meeting with Mr. Arafat.

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## Deadline Is Set By Israeli Court To Quit Moreh

JERUSALEM, Jan. 8 (AP) — The Israeli Supreme Court today gave the government 10 days to explain why it should not immediately evacuate an illegal Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank.

Justice Alfred Vitkon issued the interim order following a petition from 18 Arab landowners near Nablus whose land was expropriated to build the Elon Moreh settlement. The court ruled in October that the expropriation was a violation of international law, but the government twice postponed evicting the settlers while it prepared an alternate site nearby.

State Attorney Yitzhak Zamir was expected to defend the government's decision to delay the ordered evacuation. But Mr. Zamir was quoted as saying at a Cabinet meeting that, following the court's decision — the first banning a West Bank settlement — it would be extremely difficult to justify the delay.

Speaking for the nonsectarian Alliance Party, Oliver Napier called for "non-institutionalized power sharing" with a Bill of Rights to protect the minority. "If we can succeed in establishing a partnership administration freely agreed between representatives across the sectarian divide," he said, "then we would prevent the paramilitaries from either side being able to exploit the divisions and feelings of insecurity for their own selfish end."

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JERUSALEM, Jan. 8 (AP) — The Israeli Supreme Court today gave the government 10 days to explain why it should not immediately evacuate an illegal Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank.

Justice Alfred Vitkon issued the interim order following a petition from 18 Arab landowners near Nablus whose land was expropriated to build the Elon Moreh settlement. The court ruled in October that the expropriation was a violation of international law, but the government twice postponed evicting the settlers while it prepared an alternate site nearby.

State Attorney Yitzhak Zamir was expected to defend the government's decision to delay the ordered evacuation. But Mr. Zamir was quoted as saying at a Cabinet meeting that, following the court's decision — the first banning a West Bank settlement — it would be extremely difficult to justify the delay.

Speaking for the nonsectarian Alliance Party, Oliver Napier called for "non-institutionalized power sharing" with a Bill of Rights to protect the minority. "If we can succeed in establishing a partnership administration freely agreed between representatives across the sectarian divide," he said, "then we would prevent the paramilitaries from either side being able to exploit the divisions and feelings of insecurity for their own selfish end."

## Columbia Names School President

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT) — Michael Sovern, the provost of Columbia University for the last year and a former dean of its law school, was chosen yesterday to become the 17th president of the university.

Mr. Sovern, 48, a specialist in labor relations and employment discrimination, will succeed William McGill, who announced last June that he would step down at the end of the academic year after 10 years as president of the 17,900-student university.

Mr. Sovern's appointment was announced by Arthur Krim, chairman of the university trustees, following a meeting of the board.

## U.S. Envoy to Mexico

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI) — President Carter has selected Julian Nava, 52, an educator in California, to be the U.S. ambassador to Mexico, the first Mexican-American to be so named.

## Jensen Discounts Environmental Factors

### Psychologist Backs Validity of IQ Tests

By Richard Eder

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT) — Somewhere in the smoke of the battle that erupted 10 years ago after the publication of an article by Prof. Arthur Jensen in the Harvard Educational Review, somebody remarked:

"Professor Jensen has surely become the most discussed and least read essayist since Karl Marx."

Prof. Jensen, a psychologist whose special study is the theory and practice of mental testing, had concluded that heredity could reasonably be held primarily responsible for the widely observed average 15-point lag in intelligence quotient of blacks behind whites. He doubted that remedial education could do much to eliminate the gap.

Not only did such a conclusion clash sharply with the mainstream of anthropological, psychological, educational, political and social belief in the United States, it also seemed tailor-made for the forces opposing special efforts to raise educational opportunities for American blacks.

Prof. Jensen has come out with a new book. Without quite reaffirming or withdrawing from his suggestion of black genetic inferiority, he concentrates on one facet of the debate that arose from his first article.

Entitled "Bias in Mental Testing," it cites a great deal of research in support of its contentions that IQ tests do indeed measure something that is commonly understood as intelligence; that the qualities measured are likely harbingers of academic performance, success, leadership and a disposition not to be a criminal, and, most particularly, that the tests are not culturally loaded against blacks.

Most of these assertions are controversial. While many psychologists believe that IQ tests have val-

ue, a number of school systems have abandoned them on the ground that they fail to measure properly the potential of ghetto children. In a recent decision that is likely to have wide repercussions, a federal district judge in California, Robert Peckham, ruled that the tests were inherently discriminatory and forbade their use in assigning students to special schools for slow learners.

No doubt the furor over Prof. Jensen's views about inherited racial inferiority — he still believes it a reasonable hypothesis, he says, even though he alludes to it only indirectly in his new book — helped turn a considerable tide against the use of IQ tests. Many believe that IQ tests prove little beyond the ability to do well at those things the tests measure.

It is the psychologists and educators who do not share Prof. Jensen's beliefs about genetics and intelligence, but agree that he has made some valid points on behalf of intelligence tests, who face a dilemma in considering "Bias in Mental Testing."

The book repeats the assertion that there is a quality of reasoning and manipulative intelligence, contrasted to memorization and other forms of mental proficiency, that is

measured by a wide variety of tests. Prof. Jensen asserts that studies of tests showed that on items where cultural bias might be presumed, there were no great differences, on the average, between the performances of blacks and whites. It was in those items that called for a high degree of adaptive reasoning that the discrepancy between blacks and whites was most pronounced, he says.

Prof. Jensen says he finds it difficult to conceive of an environmental explanation for the difference in performance; at the same time, he writes that he is an agnostic on the question. This somewhat ambiguous caution is one of the factors that may dampen controversy over the book.

Another is Prof. Jensen's caution, despite his belief in the validity and fairness of IQ tests, about their use. He thinks they are useful for college selection; but he does not think they should be used extensively in elementary schooling, and he is against setting up special classes for slow students.

How much of a fuss will be stirred by Prof. Jensen's latest work is a matter of conjecture. Clearly the author and his publishers, who assert that any future doubts about bias in IQ testing "will have to contend with this book," are counting on quite a bit.

On the other hand, the book is so dense with equations, graphs and psychometric hardware that few psychologists — or sociologists, educators, journalists and politicians — are likely to make much headway with it. Prof. Jensen suggests to reporters that they stick to the summary at the end of each chapter.

## First U.S. Clinic For 'Test-Tube' Babies Approved

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 8 (UPI) — Norfolk General Hospital received final approval today to convert a 120-square-foot storage room into the nation's first test-tube baby clinic. In a letter to the hospital, State Health Commissioner James Kenley said that he granted the private facility a certificate permitting the opening of an in-vitro fertilization laboratory.

Researchers plan to use the same technique used in the birth of the world's first so-called test-tube baby, Louise Brown in Oldham, England, on July 25, 1978.

Mr. Kenley's approval was based on a 90-day state review of the project that is opposed by several anti-abortion and religious groups on moral and ethical grounds. But Mr. Kenley was told by the state Attorney General's Office that there were no legal grounds to deny the permit.

Hospital officials have said they could begin operations within a week or so, operating in conjunction with Eastern Virginia Medical School. Eleven women have been selected as the initial group of potential candidates from more than 2,500 women who made inquiries.

**DIAMONDS**

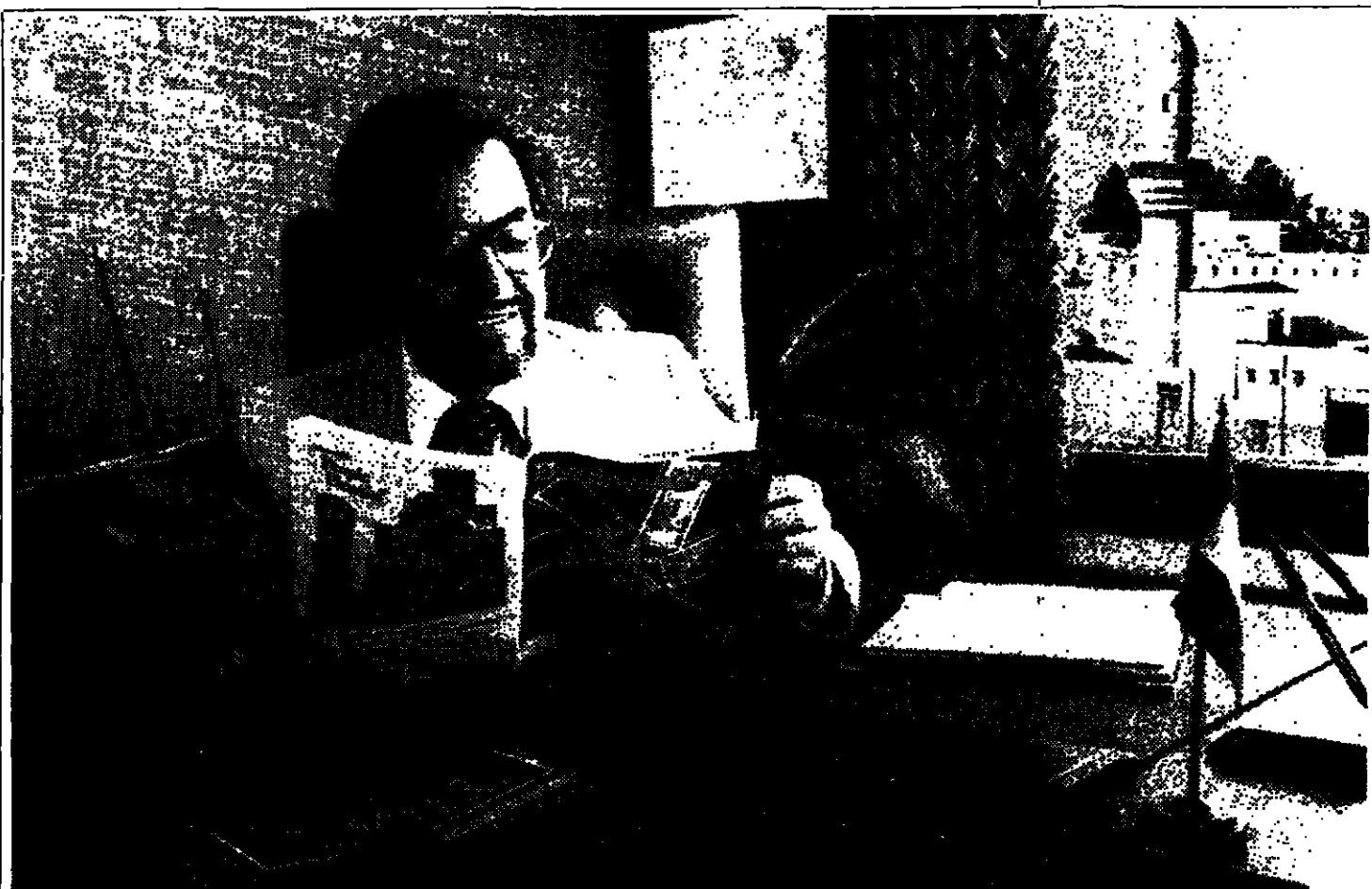
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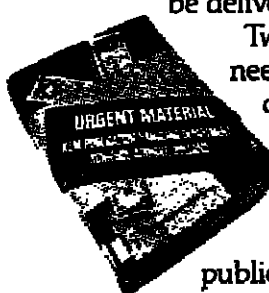
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## Films in Paris

## Altman's 'Couple' Is Nearly Perfect

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 8 (IHT) — In such films as "M\*A\*S\*H," "Nashville" and "A Wedding," Robert Altman has shown that no American director of the moment has a shrewder knowledge of peculiar native quirks or the ability to parody them uproariously before the cameras. When he deserts this source material — to speculate solemnly on female psychology (as in "Three Women") or an existence after World War III (as in "Quintet") — he gets lost in a ghastly maze where the highfalutin holds hands with the incomprehensible.

His new film, "A Perfect Couple" (at the Danton, the Biarritz and the Studio de la Harpe in English) happily finds him on secure ground again. He has written — with Allan Nicholls as his collaborator — a burlesque of class and age barriers that confront a man in his 40s and a 25-year-old pop singer who have fallen in love.

The man must break the iron hold of his tyrannical father, a venerable patrician of Greek origin, a vigilant guardian of tradition. The girl must adjust herself to her cowed prisoner beau and facilitate his escape. The plot might be that of a musical comedy libretto and Altman presents it as a broad farce interspersed with rock numbers. But it is his wry contrasting of two lifestyles, both of them insufferable, that supplies the comic salt. His protagonist, caught between twin fires, ponders which way to jump. Love, of course, wins out, but the jest is that joining a hippie collective appalls him almost as much as going back to what the Irish critic, Ernest Boyd, once described as "that horrible place called home."

Altman's rickety cartooning brush has irresistible opportunities here and makes the most of them with aplomb. The types and situations he has selected might be right out of the funny papers, but his fantastic treatment of them elevates the whole into a humorous fresco of Americana. Paul Dooley as the middle-aged Romeo, Marta Heflin as the worried songbird and the others are ideally fitted to their roles.

"Meteor" (at the Publicis Champs-Elysees in English) is a new catastrophe thriller dispensed

to cheer audiences by giving them

the jitters. A demented comet has run berserk and bumped into a minor planet, causing a gigantic explosion in space. The debris of this accident is about to collide with the earth. Fragments of it do fall on the world. One descends on the Austrian Alps and destroys a mountain village during the skiing season. Another burns down Pisa and still another floods Hong Kong with a tidal wave. The remaining fragment is bound for New York and Russian and American astrophysicists unite to prevent the calamity, while Henry Fonda urges everyone to remain calm.

Or something of the sort — for these science-fiction films are bewildering to witness and their details almost impossible to remember. In any case, there is a great hullabaloo with anxiety looks exchanged among the most self-possessed and the air is electric with panic. Sean Connery, Natalie Wood and Karl Malden are to the fore, however, which is reassuring even in the most perilous moments, and so vicarious excitement may be thoroughly enjoyed.

Lady Chaplin, the daughter of Eugene O'Neill, was the honored guest at the Cinematheque Francaise the other evening for a special projection of Chaplin's "A Woman of Paris," which is declared a classic in histories of the cinema, but which has been absent from European screens for several decades.

Chaplin wrote and produced it in 1923 and he appears in it for only a lightning flash as a railroad porter. His intention was to prove that he was as capable of directing drama as well as comedy.

He withdrew "A Woman in Paris" from circulation many years ago and was reluctant to have it shown again, probably feeling it was dated and not representative of his work. Shortly before his death he changed his mind and synchronized a musical score to the silent film for redistribution.

"A Woman in Paris," emulating in its treatment the continental sophistication introduced in the early 20s by Lubitsch and von Stroheim, is a moralistic melodrama concerning an innocent provincial maid who, jilted by her fiancé, goes to Paris and becomes the mistress of a

wealthy boulevardier. When her former suitor arrives to paint in the Latin Quarter tragic conflict arises and as a result of his suicide the courtesan renounces her loose life and opens an orphanage. The scenario, tooting the censorship line of its day, is on the sentimental side, but the film is filled with fine touches and is superbly acted by Edna Purviance as — as the subtitle reads — "a woman of destiny" and by Adolphe Menjou as her worldly protector.

It was revived successfully in the United States two years ago, but European exhibitors have refused to bid for it, fearing that a Chaplin minus Chaplin will not draw. Its box-office possibilities today are anyone's guess, but exactly the same thing might be said of any film, old or new. It does seem that this famous motion picture would interest audiences not simply as a curiosity but because it remains highly satisfying entertainment.



Marta Heflin and Peter Dooley in "A Perfect Couple."

## Heraldry in England

## Not Everyone Can Don Coat of Arms

By Jeffrey Robinson

LONDON (IHT) — Mr. P. Gwynn-Jones is sifting through the morning mail. Some of it is addressed to him. Some is addressed to Blumentale Pursuivant, his legal alias. There are times when he is called either Mr. Blumentale or Mr. Pursuivant (the first is correct, the second is not). Some of it is addressed to whom it may concern.

"I'd like to trace my ancestry," an American woman writes. "It seems that a distant uncle of mine has left a castle . . ." Mr. Gwynn-Jones nodded and said, "Many people are interested in finding out if they have a pedigree, especially when they think they also might be able to inherit a fortune because of it."

He looks at the next one. A woman in England wants the official colors for the coats of arms at the Battle of Hastings. He shook his head. "Coats of arms did not exist in 1066. The chart she has is a complete fabrication." However the coats of arms listed on the chart did exist in later years, so he tells his

secretary that the official colors can be supplied. But only if, "the woman understands that there simply weren't any coats of arms at Hastings." He is adamant about that.

The next letter is from an American who wants his own coat of arms. He leaned back and smiled. "We get this one fairly often. And here's where Americans must understand a few things. Firstly, there is no one official coat of arms for any given name. Just because your name is Smith doesn't mean you are entitled to the coat of arms of any other Smith. Those mail order houses which sell coats of arms are hardly to be taken seriously."

He went on: "Any American applying for a coat of arms should understand how and why coats of arms are granted. And I must make this point very strongly: Coats of arms are granted or confirmed to a particular individual and his male descendants. In order to establish entitlement to armorial bearings, it is necessary to have a proven male line descent from that original individual. For this reason, family trees

or pedigrees are registered at the College of Arms."

And for that reason, Mr. P. Gwynn-Jones, Blumentale Pursuivant at the College of Arms, receives hundreds of letters a year asking how can I get a pedigree, do I already have a pedigree, or how can I get a coat of arms. The College of Arms, also known as Herald's College, consists of 13 officers — three Kings of Arms, six Heralds of Arms, and four Pursuivants of Arms (of which Blumentale Pursuivant is one) — who are appointed directly by the British sovereign and are members of the Royal Household.

"We have a certain number of ceremonial duties," Mr. Gwynn-Jones said, "and we attend upon the crown for certain state occasions, and we act on the granting of arms. In sifting through applications, the Kings of Arms are authorized to grant armorial bearings to eminent people. Americans are particularly keen to establish pedigree from the old country but with Americans it is seldom straightforward . . . to establish a new coat of arms, Americans must be able to establish a pedigree descending directly from a British subject as well as being personally eligible."

Added to that is the complication that by agreement between the U.S. government and Great Britain, Americans may only be granted honorary arms.

## First Stage

The first stage in establishing the right to arms is a search through the official records of the College of Arms. For this purpose, Mr. Gwynn-Jones, or any of the other officers who might be contacted for the task, requires as much information on the family as might be known — names of ancestors in male descent, birthplaces, birth dates, occupations, marriages, burials, etc. There is a fee, and depending on the difficulty of the search it can run into the thousands of pounds.

If the search proves fruitful in establishing a male line to a coat of arms, the bearings may be used. If not, a petition may be made to establish a new coat of arms. If this petition is accepted by the Earl Marshal, who is the Duke of Norfolk, then Mr. Gwynn-Jones helps create a coat of arms. The fee there is £530.

"The nice thing about British heraldry," he said, "is that it is very much alive. We grant some 250 new coats of arms every year."

Whether it is for the granting of arms or simply to look into the possibility of a pedigree, he believes that most people do it for reasons other than snobism.

The snobish element was very much in evidence during the Victorian period. Happily today, there is far less. Any person who sets about tracing his genealogy usually does it for a sum of interests rather than just for snobish pretensions. Indeed, anyone who did have snobish pretensions might be in for a terrible shock — or at least run the risk of finding out, as one highly distinguished gentleman whose ancestry I traced, that he was quite illegitimate.

Hothouses in Holland  
A \$1-Billion Industry Under Glass

By David Bodanis

NAALDWIJK, the Netherlands (IHT) — Greenhouses may have started out by being ungainly glass slabs, pressed against low brick walls, but today in the Netherlands they are computer-controlled, super-efficient and double-glazed. They are also big business — they produce nearly \$1 billion worth of flowers and vegetables for export each year from an area of a few thousand acres in Holland.

Greenhouses imitate the earth's atmosphere by letting harsh ultraviolet radiation pass through, while keeping the gentler, life-giving, infrared rays inside. These efficient miniatures allow plants to be grown where nature does not.

So when the cold wind comes in from the North Sea, greenhouse farmer Peter Jongejans is warm in front of his delicate plants.

He is patting the moist earth around their roots, and sweating slightly inside his two-acre cocoon of glass. He is smiling as he molds the earth into shape, for he is a happy man. He is also a wealthy man; his cocoon has seen to that.

## Ecological Controls

In the protected atmosphere of his greenhouse, pests are controlled ecologically, not with chemical poisons. The thermostat and tiny greenhouse denizens, such as mites and silver wasps, are used.

The crucial number is 76. When the temperature is hotter than 76 degrees Fahrenheit, one category of insect pests and protectors dominates the scene, while below that number, another group of insects takes over.

In the case of cucumbers, a greenhouse thermostat set at 80 degrees will cause red spiders to crawl out from their resting places an inch deep in the earth and clamber over the cucumber stems, leaving unsightly, export-damaging spots in their wake.

The solution to this problem is a mite called *Phytoseiulus persimilis*. At a greenhouse research center Dutch biologists studying pest and control have learned that this mite is as fearsome as a lion. Introduced into an 80-degree greenhouse, the mites will devour red spiders, thereby leaving the cucumbers crisp and spot-free.

Lowering the temperature below 76 is not a simpler solution, for at 74 degrees, white flies come out when the red spiders become dormant. The flies make a high-pitched whine as they fly from cucumber to cucumber.

The solution, again developed at the research station, is to bring in wasps, special wasps bred to home in on the white fly eggs. The wasps lay their own eggs on the clumps of flies' eggs. The sticky wasp eggs destroy the fly eggs, destroying the next generation of white flies.

The importance of this finely tuned control is not just an aesthetic one. The Dutch trade is maintained largely on the reputation for products that are impeccably clean and insect-free.

Competition for insect-free products is tough, especially when it comes to such favorites as azaleas and begonias. In the past five years Belgian greenhouses — which have about 15 percent of the acreage of those in the Netherlands — have begun to encroach on the traditional markets for Dutch greenhouse flowers in France and West Germany. Greenhouse owners can never be complacent for too long.

Now after 15 years of tending his greenhouses, Jongejans is getting ready for a big change. The reason is the rising cost of fuel.

Although a greenhouse obtains most of its heat from the sun, a small amount of oil must be burned to make up for the heat which is absorbed by the soil. The oil Jongejans needs to maintain his glassed-in paradise costs \$65,000 more now than it did seven years ago, and that



Dutch hothouse worker harvesting produce.

destroying the next generation of white flies.

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is a difference which he is increasingly hard to afford.

The solution will come from research into hydroponics — the growing of plants entirely in water, which the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration did in the mid-1960s for a fleet of far-ranging spacecraft.

Although NASA liked hydroponics because it was an efficient way to conserve oxygen in space, the designs they tinkered with turned out to be remarkably efficient in saving heat. Fixing a house plants in meshed steel ports, and suspending them in a water-filled pan, means there is no soil to blot up heat from the air.

The new hydroponic system should be installed by Jongejans and other Dutch owners during the next 10 years. At first the greenhouses will look stark, sparsely and cold. But once the plants are planted cuttings begin to grow, will spread completely over the thick, lush cover — an air green to anyone looking in glass houses on a cold winter day.

## Haven in Jersey

## Harry Patterson: Writer Has Land

By Leonard Sloane

ST. PETER, Jersey, Channel Islands (NYT) — Harry Patterson, author of the best-selling "The Eagle Has Landed" and more than 40 other books, is used to a certain amount of confusion over his name.

For Patterson — the given name on his birth certificate is actually Henry — wrote "Eagle" and most of the other action novels that have made him world-famous as Jack Higgins. He has also used such pseudonyms as James Graham, Martin Fallon and Hugh Marlowe.

But sitting in his split-level home on this Channel Island far haven almost within site of the Normandy coast of France, Patterson is still fuming over the confusion that occurred in recent months over the name of the latest Higgins work. After battling for months with publishers, agents, producers and others concerned with turning literary properties into income, he reluctantly agreed to call the book "Solo" and has begun working on its screenplay.

"It's a pity to have to go through what I've gone through over a title," he said. "As the author, I should be able to call the book what I want to call it. My title was important to me because I think it's my best book and most of my books are bought by women."

Patterson originally entitled his book a thriller about an international terrorist, "The Cretan Lover." This title, derived from the code name of the Crete-born terrorist in the novel, was acceptable in England, and the slow wheels of the publication process were ready to begin grinding there.

But in the United States, the name was vetoed by the hardcover publisher, Stein & Day; the paperback publisher, Dell, and the film company, United Artists. Their reason: although the British pronunciation distinguishes between Cretan (CREE-tan) and cretin (CREH-in), most Americans make no such distinction

and pronounce both words alike. "It would sound like a book about an amorous fellow who is an idiot," Steven Bach, senior vice president for production at United Artists, "We just couldn't use that name for a movie."

Because the U.S. market is obviously a major one for book sales and movie tickets, and everyone concerned wanted a single title worldwide for the book and film, the objections of the Americans were overruled. Patterson gave in, and the neutral, less descriptive "Solo" was selected.

The 50-year-old author, already a millionaire, console himself, of course, with the knowledge that he has already earned \$2 million from the publishing rights to "Solo." The hardcover edition of "Solo" will be published in England and the United States next spring.

## Grinding Out Adventure Books

Patterson started in 1956 by grinding out adventure books under different names in the evening. He was teaching at a college in Leeds during the day. By 1961, he had moved to Bournemouth and Leeds, he was in a working-class family and drifted from job to job before attending college in his late 20s and becoming a lecturer. At the urging of his wife, Amy, he quit his \$6,000-a-year job in 1970 and became a full-time writer.

By writing as many as 8,000 words a day, Patterson became one of those "overnight successes." After the 1975 publication and the film of "Eagle Has Landed," Patterson's earnings bracketed him with the house in Leeds and moved here with his family, where he continues to produce more novels and not so incidentally, the maximum income-tax rate percent.

## Theater in Berlin

## Nadja Tiller Doesn't Come Up to Bacall in 'Applause'

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Jan. 8 (IHT) — As Alistair Cooke tells the story, a studio pandemonium sent for Joseph Mankiewicz, one of the most literate and intelligent writer-directors ever to toil in Hollywood, and told him, "My boy, I want you should do a story about this town, about show business, but show it like it is, strip away all the phony tinsel."

"And show," murmured Mankiewicz, "all the real tinsel underneath."

Story or no story, Mankiewicz did make the wildly successful film, "All About Eve," based on a story by Mary Orr about an aging actress victimized by the ambitious young protégée she has befriended. Eighteen years later, in 1972, Lauren Bacall turned up on Broadway in a musical version of the story entitled "Applause," which has now turned up here at the Theater des Westens.

Nadja Tiller, a popular German stage and screen star, plays the Bacall role, which Bacall Davis had in the original film. Tiller acts, sings and dances proficiently, but her personal magnetism — her "star quality" — falls short of sufficing to carry the weight of the rather rickety script, as New York and London reports say Bacall could and did.

The sluggish, imprecise, obviously under-rehearsed chorus in the opening scene got things off to an unnerving start. Actually,

though, things picked up considerably and at some points reached a fairly high level, as in the first act finale with the title song.

As a yardstick to the intelligence and taste of Michael Wedekind, who staged the production, he cast in the role of the star's hairdresser a gentleman primarily known from a local transvestite cabaret. This affords at least a part of the audience an opportunity to guffaw at his masochistic simperings in exactly the same way our benighted forebears laughed at blackface minstrel shows and "Amos 'n' Andy," superciliously, satistically.

## Dances Keep Show Afloat

Larry Kingery, Robin Reseen, and Helga Wolf have collaborated to contrive dances which do a lot to keep the show afloat, and an attractive ensemble of dancers executed them with spirit. Throughout the evening the chorus remained oddly under par, leaving the impression nobody got around to preparing the last minute. Wolfgang Peters, co-producer, rather ponderously, and some of his assistants occasionally sounded as if they had seen their parts before.

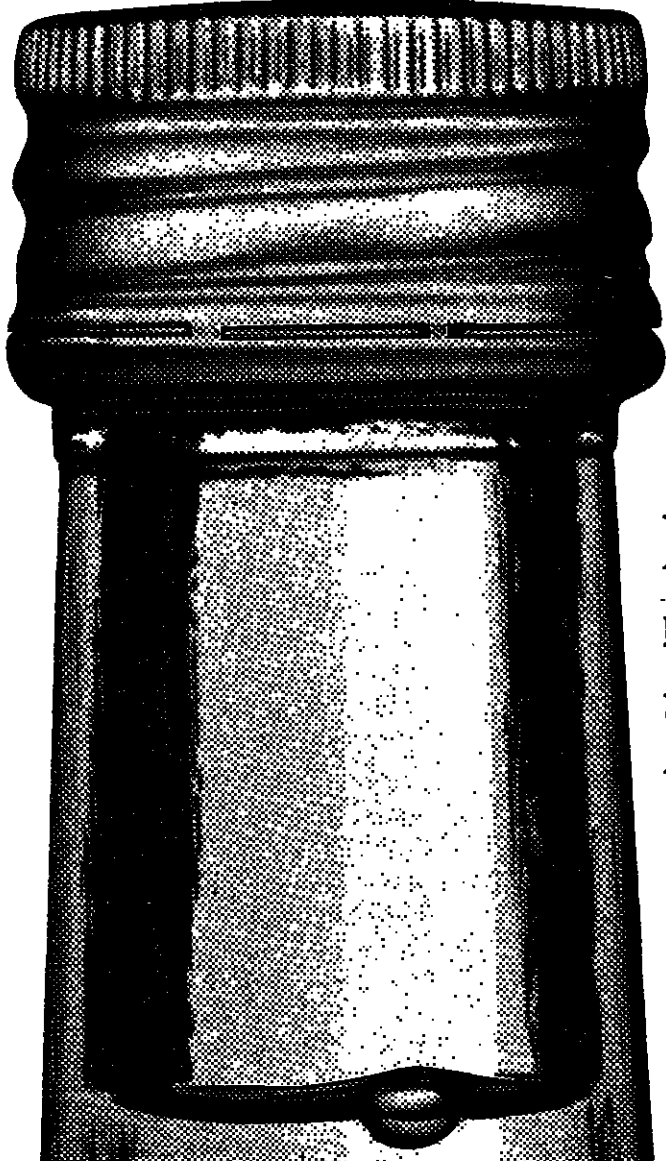
The program makes Klaus-Peter Baer, the theater's director, Karl Vihach, responsible for the translation. The manifest fact is that when they don't know the difference between unconscious and subconscious lewdness as to how faithfully they have reproduced Betty Comden's and Adolph Green's original text or Lee Adams' lyrics, Charles Strouse set to music of no particular distinction.

Wedekind has staged all this with a tonic deliberation of pace commensurate with the Schiller or Kleist; the night performance lasted three hours. If Anne Wittebren's costumes light up the scenes, but she has a wildly provincial real idea of what guests wear to a party by a big American star.

Players in supporting roles perform generously, and occasionally with flair. The New York or London audience, accustomed to opening night — to better would probably have rewarded this performance with boos. The Berlin audience, friendly applause, and the company will perform it through February.

Cast Pay Cut Keeps Show Going  
NEW YORK (AP) — The cast and crew of the failing Broadway revival "Watch on the Rhine" believed so strongly the show should go on that they took a cut in pay and helped raise almost \$30,000 to make it happen. Afterwards director Arvin Brown announced that the show would go on.

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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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## BUSINESS/FINANCE

### S. Said Seeking Soviet Credit Cut

YORK, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ) — The State Department is asking Japan and European countries to help the United States to cut off credit to the Soviet Union.

by withholding loan repayments and moving funds out of U.S. banks. It was just such a threat that led Washington to freeze Iranian deposits with U.S. banks last year.

Even if nothing so drastic happens, though, there is concern that a second simultaneous resort by Washington to economic confrontation will weaken the international competitive position of U.S. banks, without hampering the Soviet Union's ability to borrow all it wants from other countries' banks.

Bankers say one reassuring aspect of the situation is that the Russians have not been among the biggest international borrowers from U.S. banks. As of mid-1979, U.S. banks and their foreign branches had only about \$900 million in loans outstanding to the Russians, according to Federal Reserve Board figures.

Soviet deposits in U.S. banks here and in branches abroad totaled about \$540 million at the end of September.

Iran, by contrast, owed about \$2.13 billion to U.S. banks as of the middle of last year, according to one U.S. government survey. The Treasury order freezing Iranian assets under U.S. control mentioned Iranian assets valued at more than \$8 billion, including more than \$5 billion of deposits and other assets held by U.S. commercial banks at home and abroad.

U.S. bankers generally expressed doubts that Western European governments would make any significant moves to curb their credits to the Soviet Union, largely because some Western European economies depend heavily on trade with Russia and the Eastern European bloc.

Furthermore, one analyst suggests that the Soviet Union may well increase its purchases of goods from Western European suppliers because of the U.S. moves.

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### Economic Warfare: An Analysis

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (NYT) — President Carter's decision Friday to halt exports of grain and high technology items to the Soviet Union reflects a triumph within the administration of the belief that trade can serve as a political weapon.

But whether trade can perform that function has been strongly contested and, within the administration, many officials have argued that such actions cost the nation more economically than they produce in political benefits. Until the recent events in Iran and the Soviet Union, that view was dominant.

Now, economic warfare is on the rise. In the Iranian case, Iran's assets under U.S. control have been frozen and more sanctions are being sought in the United Nations.

"The kinds of decisions we have made are going to make them aware that there is a serious price to be paid for the kinds of actions they have carried out," said a senior administration official at a recent briefing referring to the Soviet moves in Afghanistan.

Brzezinski Argument

Within the administration, the principal exponent of the usefulness of economic warfare has been Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security advisor.

Almost since the beginning of the administration, he has argued that withholding of trade with the Soviet Union and other countries would cause them economic problems and weaken them as a strategic threat.

Mr. Brzezinski, aided by former Energy Secretary James Schlesinger and sometimes by Defense Department officials, has contended that the administration's long-standing control of possibly strategic goods such as computers should be tightened.

In the past, his efforts have had mixed results. In perhaps the most publicized case, he failed to block a 1978 sale of oil drilling tech-

### Carter Stand Reflects Brzezinski's Belief

nology at the time of the trial of Jewish dissidents, although he halted a smaller computer sale and forced oil equipment onto the U.S. list of exports requiring a license. Now, the tide appears to have turned.

Far-Reaching Measures

By all accounts, the new administration measures are likely to be far-reaching and long-standing. Officials expect that no new export licenses for the Soviet Union will be granted in the foreseeable future for items currently controlled. This list includes products such as computers, sophisticated machine tools, electronics and oil field equipment.

The administration also appears certain to add new items to the list of those being controlled. Among the probable additions are phosphates, used for fertilizer, and farm machinery. Finally, licenses already issued but unused may be revoked.

These decisions follow by a few months congressional passage of the Export Administration Act designed to require more orderly consideration — including congressional consultation and notification — before trade was used for political purposes.

Among the critics of President Carter's actions, Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d, D-Ill., said, "If anything, this action is counterproductive. This latest exercise of this authority will demonstrate that we punish the United States for the misadventures of the Soviet Union."

Sen. Stevenson, who sponsored the new law, plans to hold hearings Jan. 22 and 23 on the possible strategic goods such as computers that he has introduced.

A debate between Mr. Brzezinski and the Commerce Department has centered on the extent to which Russia would be able to buy

goods that duplicate U.S. technology elsewhere. In the case of the 1978 computer for Tass, the news agency, Moscow ultimately purchased the machine from a French company.

In the case of a sale by Dresser Industries, William Root, director of East-West trade at the State Department, contended, for example, that one key item in the dispute — an electron-beam welder — could be obtained in East Germany.

Although Soviet trade has been hotly debated in the past, the latest decision appears to have been taken without much discussion at all. Commerce Department officials were reportedly told of it only a few hours before the president made it public.

"The atmosphere suggests a certain hunkering down and going along," said one administration official. "It's become hard to quarrel with getting tough with the Russians."

Unforeseen Repercussions

In private, officials suggest that the moves could create unforeseen repercussions. A number of projects already under way could need additional licenses for completion. Spare parts are also frequently required. Last year, the Commerce Department approved 742 licenses totaling \$249 million and \$155 million in license applications are now pending.

In addition, some trade experts wonder what the long-term effects of the move could be on U.S. trade with both the Soviet Union and other countries.

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### Big Board Scores Best Gain in Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (Reuters) — Investors shifted their focus to basic metals from precious metals today and the steel group led prices on the New York Stock Exchange to their strongest gain in more than a year.

Trading was heavy.

Analysts said investors appeared to be searching for any possible beneficiaries of increased defense spending and were betting more armaments would raise demand for steel.

The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 19.71 to 851.71, its best gain since Nov. 1, 1978, and advances led declines about four to one as turnover rose to about 53 million shares.

"We are getting broader participation in the defense play, notably in the steel group, and that is adding spice to the market leadership," commented one analyst.

Analysts noted the chemical and computer groups were also strong. However, gold and silver shares moved sharply lower as gold and silver bullion prices declined.

Commerce Department chief economist Courtney Slater said the U.S. economy may have grown at an annual rate of 2 to 3 percent in the final quarter of 1979.

Gainers among the steel issues included LTV Corp., as the second most active stock, U.S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Armco and Republic Steel.

Aluminum shares also gained. Active IBM gained 4.74 to 67 1/2. Missouri Pacific gained 3 1/2 while Union Pacific dropped 2 1/2.

Their directors approved a merger. The proposal calls for exchange of 0.55 shares of Union Pacific common and 0.275 shares of a new \$7.25 cumulative annual dividend preferred convertible into common on a share-for-share basis for each share of Missouri Pacific. The terms indicate a deal involving around \$1.1 billion in Union Pacific stock.

ERC Corp. jumped five to 76 1/2, over-the-counter, Connecticut General Insurance increased its offer for ERC Corp. to \$90 a share

from \$80. Charter Co. is also offering \$90 for each ERC share. ERC has about 5.5 million common shares outstanding.

Lockheed climbed three. It will start immediate design and development of a new twin-propeller cargo plane.

U.S. GNP Up In Quarter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI) — The U.S. economy may have expanded during the October-December quarter last year at almost the same pace as the previous three months, a leading government economist said today.

However, the unexpected economic strength in gross national product growth does not alter the forecast of a "moderate and relatively brief" recession during 1980, said Courtney Slater, the Commerce Department's chief economist.

She is the first administration economic official to publicly acknowledge that the economy continued to grow throughout 1979, even though most economists believed a recession would begin in the fourth quarter.

In remarks prepared for delivery to the Richmond, Va., chapter of the American Marketing Association, Mrs. Slater said preliminary statistics show that the economy grew at an annual rate of between 2 and 3 percent during the fourth quarter of 1979 compared to the previous quarter's 3.1 percent.

The new estimate is up substantially from a preliminary government report last month that showed a growth rate of between 1 to 1 1/2 percent for the quarter.

Mrs. Slater said that "growth in the second half came largely from the consumer sector." She noted that consumers financed much of this spending by dipping into savings. "The savings rate reached an extraordinarily low level by the fourth quarter," she said. The savings rate was 3.3 percent in October, down from a second-quarter average of 4.3 percent.

Last year "can be characterized as the year in which recession refused to arrive," she said. "All the makings of recession were there."

"Many of us thought that recession had arrived when real gross national product fell at an annual rate of 2.3 percent in the second quarter," she said. "However, this loss was recovered in the third quarter" when the economy grew 3.1 percent, she continued.

### Comex Sets New Limits On Silver

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 — To avert a possible default in the actively traded March delivery of silver in coming months and to prevent concentration of holdings in the spot contract, the New York Commodity Exchange has placed limits on the amount of silver futures traders may hold.

Comex stocks of silver to meet contracts amounts to 75 million ounces while there was a potential need for about 140 million ounces in the March delivery alone, a spokesman said.

Effective immediately, no customer may establish or increase positions in January or February 1980 silver futures if the total gross position in either month will exceed 500 contracts, each of which calls for delivery of 5,000 ounces of silver, Comex said.

Effective Feb. 18, traders can not hold more than 500 contracts in the current month or the following month.

In a companion action aimed at substantial foreign positions, the Comex said that Feb. 18 member companies must report the names, addresses and business affiliations of customers subject to position limits, or those who hold a total net position with the individual member firm of 100 or more Comex silver contracts. If foreign banks decline to disclose the names of their clients, it is understood that those banks themselves will be subject to the position limits.

The Comex also said that effective Feb. 18, traders can not hold more than 2,000 contracts in all delivery months. For traders who already own more than 2,000 contracts, their excess positions must be reduced by 10 percent each month until Jan. 31, 1981, when their positions must be at a maximum of 2,000 contracts.

Analysts noted that for March delivery, there are 28,634 contracts outstanding. In the past year, the price of silver has jumped \$10.50 to \$35.80 an ounce as large investors in the United States and elsewhere have built up big positions and taken delivery of the metal.

Nelson Bunker Hunt, who holds substantial silver positions, said the Comex actions will force him to take delivery of sizeable amounts of silver. "I am more likely to take delivery now than the Chicago Board of Trade and Comex have set position limits,"

he said.

Both the Geological Survey and oil company geologists were cautious in trying to assess the significance of the discovery.

"Encouraging"

A geologist for a major oil company described the find as "encouraging" but not very surprising, because both oil and gas have been found on shore in the Eureka area. The two areas are part of the same general geological formation known as the Ed River Basin.

The core sample was taken not far from one region nominated by the Department of the Interior for a proposed offshore oil lease sale in May 1981. Other regions selected for further study for inclusion in the lease sale range from Point Conception in Santa Barbara County to the Oregon border not far north of Eureka.

The sale, which would open northern California to offshore oil drilling for the first time, has drawn criticism and opposition from environmental groups and the state government.

### Alcoa Suspends Plant Talks With Soviets

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (NYT) — Aluminum Co. of America has become the first major U.S. company to break off trade with the Soviet Union by suspending negotiations to build an aluminum smelter in Siberia.

Alcoa, which is in a position similar to that of dozens of other U.S. companies with trade connections with Moscow, anticipated that after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, there would be restraints on trade.

Thursday, the day before President Carter's speech announcing bans on strategic exports and further grain shipments to the Soviet Union, Alcoa suspended negotiations on its participation in an aluminum smelter project in the Sayansk region of Siberia.

In a telegram to Nikolai Patolichev, the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade, Alcoa chairman W.H. Krome George said that "under current circumstances" the company believed it could not "secure the continued assurances of approval necessary" to complete the negotiations.

Although many companies and many products are involved in nearly \$3 billion of annual trade between the two countries, Alcoa's decision underscores the type of problem now being faced by much of U.S. industry as it responds to the tougher curbs on strategic exports.

Alcoa had been negotiating on the 40,000-ton-a-year smelter since 1975 and had expected, barring changes in the political climate, to conclude a deal in 1980, according to Alcoa vice president William Shepard. "We acted before the President's speech," said Mr. Shepard, "because it didn't take a genius to figure out what would be happening."

As the extent of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan became known last week, Alcoa's management group held several meetings over the smelter transaction and decided, Mr. Shepard said, "to put the whole thing in a state of suspended animation."

Alcoa had been negotiating as part of an international consortium led by Kloeckner, a general contracting concern in West Germany. The U.S. company would have supplied technology and some equipment, altogether worth some \$100 million. Smelter technology, because of its defense implications, is expected to be on the list of exports that will be banned by the presidential order.

European Alternative

Alcoa had already obtained preliminary approval of the export licenses that would be required to ship the smelter technology. But in the new political situation, it was not sure the licenses would actually be granted. "Obviously, under present conditions, we thought we shouldn't be over there completing negotiations," said Mr. Shepard.

French, West German and Swiss companies are also advanced in primary aluminum-smelter technology, and analysts noted that Moscow might turn to Western Europe to meet its requirements.

[In Duisburg, West Germany, a Kloeckner spokesman declined to say whether Alcoa's position could jeopardize the entire smelter project. But industry sources said this appeared highly unlikely, noting that Alcoa's \$100-million stake in the project is relatively small, AP-Dow Jones reported.]

In the mid-1970s, Alcoa also began negotiations with the Russians to build an aluminum refinery. But in 1978 the Soviets gave the contract to Pechiney, France's largest aluminum producer.

If, as previously reported, the U.S. government should put phosphates on its strategic embargo list (IHT, Jan. 8), a huge transaction that Occidental Petroleum has signed with the Russians also could be in danger.

Occidental is supplying phos-

### BP Negotiating Processing Deal With Petromin

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ) — In what appears to be a trend-setting development in the world oil market, British Petroleum today said it is negotiating with Saudi Arabia's state-owned oil firm Petromin to process Saudi crude oil in Europe and market the resulting products on Petromin's behalf.

Separately, Mobil Oil said it had submitted a tender to process crude and market products for Petromin, but added that it had not yet been invited to negotiate. Oil experts believe that other major oil companies may also be bidding to refine and market crude for the Saudi firm.

If Petromin succeeds in reaching an agreement, it would be the first significant breakthrough by a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries into so-called downstream oil operations of major oil-consuming nations.

OPEC countries, until now mainly producers of crude oil, have long sought such a breakthrough in the more profitable refining and marketing operations.

BP, which is a member of OPEC, has been negotiating with Saudi Arabia for some time on a deal to process Saudi crude oil in Europe and market the resulting products on Petromin's behalf.

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سید کاظم علی

Stock	Siz.	Close	Ch'ge Prev	12 Month	Stock	Siz.	Close	Ch'ge Prev	12 Month	Stock	Siz.	Close	Ch'ge Prev	12 Month
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7545 Tor Dm Bk	522 1/2	522 1/4	522 1/2	- 1/4	

18 1/2 + 1 1/2	22304 BRUINS	\$72 1/2	12	12 1/2	123 P GENUIN	\$11	11	6 1/2 + 3/4	10410 PanCan P	\$12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2 + 1
39 1/2 + 3 1/2	200 Budd Cam	\$72 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2 + 1/2	3723 G M Res	\$6 1/2	6	6 1/2 + 3/4	1010 PanCan	\$6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2 + 1
63 1/2 + 1 1/2	4100 CAE	\$14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	64785 Gibraltar	\$11 1/2	11 1/2	11 + 1/2	19700 Pembina	\$11	10 1/2	10 1/2 + 1/2
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## Russian Newcomer Next

## Slalom Is Won by Popangelov

IES, West Germany, Peter Popangelov, a Bulgarian, captured his Cup slalom here today on the second heat to post a time of 48.04, for a total of 1:36.92.

Phil Mahre of the United States placed fourth but his twin brother Steve fell in the first heat and sprained his ankle. A doctor recommended he stay out of competition for two weeks.

The World Cup season's second slalom was run on a 530-meter track with a vertical drop of 180 meters. The first heat had 63 gates and the second 65. The course was relatively flat for a World Cup circuit, and the race was run in partly foggy weather with new snow on a hard base.

In his three seasons of World Cup competition, Popangelov has twice finished second and has three times third, and he has long been rated a coming challenger to Stenmark, the slalom and giant slalom champion.

"No, I wasn't nervous today," Popangelov said. "The difference between Stenmark and myself now isn't so big."

Stenmark took the defeat with a smile and shook hands with the top two finishers at the finish line. "He's worth it," Stenmark said of the Bulgarian, indicating the victory was deserved.

## Norwegians Take Nordic Race

CASTELROTTO, Italy, Jan. 8 (AP) — Norwegian skiers swept five of the first six places in a 30-kilometer individual cross-country race in this Italian resort today.

Lars-Erik Eriksson won the race, counting toward the World Cup, in 1 hour 26 minutes 55.87 seconds, ahead of Ove Auli (1:26:56.77) and Jan Lindvall (1:27:25.46).

## Flyers' Unbeaten Streak Ends at 35 Games

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Jan. 8 (UPI) — The Minnesota North Stars defeated the Philadelphia Flyers, 7-1, here last night, ending the Flyers' unbeaten streak at 35 games, the longest in National Hockey League history.

Philadelphia lost its first game since Oct. 13, 1979, when the Flyers



Tim Young of the Minnesota North Stars tries to catch the puck after getting past goalie Phil Myre of the Philadelphia Flyers. Young was not able to score.

## Don't Count the Rams Out Yet

YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT) — At the Super Bowl XIV to the Los Angeles Rams, the team that has been in the last six years.

Asked to assess his team's chances against the mighty Steelers who had defeated the Houston Oilers, 27-13, for the American Conference title.

Dryer did not drop his eyes and smiled, said, "Our chances are very, very good. We always play 'em good."

And the Rams do. During the Chuck Noll regime in Pittsburgh, the Rams have played the Steelers three times and won three times — the latest a 10-7 triumph at the Los Angeles Coliseum during the 1978 season. And that game, the Rams' defense held the Steelers to only 174 yards of total offense — 59 by rushing, 115 by passing.

Terry Bradshaw completed only 11 of 25 passes and had three interceptions. Remember that the Rams' defensive coordinator, Bud Carson, used to handle the Steelers' defense.

## Way Back When

During the 1975 season the Rams surprised the Steelers, then in the first year of their Super Bowl era, 10-3 at the Coliseum and back in 1971 they beat the Steelers in Pittsburgh, 28-10.

## Games Away from Los Angeles than we have at home."

Dryer's estimate is not true, but he's close. In their seven-year reign as the National Conference West champions, the Rams have been in 12 playoff games — 3 at the Coliseum, 3-3 on the road. They had lost both of their conference championship games at the Coliseum and two in Minnesota before Sunday's victory in Tampa.

For the Super Bowl, only 27,500 tickets in the 105,000-seat Rose Bowl have been allocated to the Rams as a participating team for distribution among their season ticket-holders who controlled 48,000 Coliseum seats. But if the Rams don't play well, at least that should reduce the usual decibel level of the boos.

For other teams, the Super Bowl has always been an unnatural game. The players and coaches must arrive at the site no later than the previous Monday, they are photographed on Tuesday and interrogated on Wednesday and Thursday. Everything but fingerprints.

They are lodged in a strange hotel and work out in strange surroundings. But the Rams will be practicing at their own complex in Long Beach, Calif. As of yesterday, however, the plan was for the Rams to stay at a hotel next week even though many of the players' homes are only a few minutes away.

But the Rams might not complain about being locked up for a Super Bowl after having lost four of the previous five NFC championship games.

## NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE									
Patrick Division									
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	W	L	T	Pts
Philadelphia	26	21	42	142	114	1	1	0	2
NY Rangers	19	16	34	128	125	1	1	0	2
NY Islanders	12	16	4	82	128	1	1	0	2
Atlanta	14	15	3	82	128	1	1	0	2
Washington	10	23	2	66	118	1	1	0	2
Smiley Division									
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	W	L	T	Pts
Chicago	15	13	12	42	115	1	1	0	2
Vancouver	15	16	7	37	129	1	1	0	2
St. Louis	14	19	4	34	114	1	1	0	2
Winnipeg	12	23	5	29	107	1	1	0	2
Colorado	12	23	3	27	125	1	1	0	2
Edmonton	9	23	2	20	125	1	1	0	2
WALSH CONFERENCE									
North Division									
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	W	L	T	Pts
Los Angeles	18	12	8	44	143	1	1	0	2
San Francisco	19	16	4	42	129	1	1	0	2
Pittsburgh	16	11	4	34	140	1	1	0	2
Detroit	12	16	7	31	128	1	1	0	2
Hartford	9	19	2	20	128	1	1	0	2
Adams Division									
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	W	L	T	Pts
Buffalo	26	11	5	55	107	1	1	0	2
Minnesota	20	16	6	46	155	1	1	0	2
Boston	21	15	4	46	138	1	1	0	2
Quebec	16	17	4	36	106	1	1	0	2
Toronto	17	18	4	38	141	1	1	0	2
Madden's Results									
Minnesota 7, Philadelphia 1 (Eaves 16), G. Smith (12), Payne (25), Hartford 6, Dallas 2, Zarnud (14), S. Smith (11), Barber (21).									
New York Rangers 5, Hartford 2 (Lorace 3), Murdoch (20), Grieschner (11), Johnston (8), Toronto 9, Pittsburgh 5 (Butler 5), Turnbull 2, (McDonald 16), Bachmann (8), Sinner (12), Sheehy (2), McKelvie (7), Hickey (10), (McDonald 13), Sheehy (9), Ferguson (11), Kaseh (14), Hughes (10).									
Montreal 6, Edmonton 3 (Svob 22), Lofgren (27), Louchere (28), Weir (16), Lumsley (11), Schmutz (11).									

## NHL Leaders

	G	A	Pts
Dionne, LA	32	47	79
Lafleur, Mtl	29	42	71
Simmer, LA	26	31	57
Taylor, LA	26	40	64
Gratzky, Edm	21	35	56
Trattler, NYI	21	32	53
Perreault, Bul	21	28	51
Gore, Bul	23	22	45
Real Cloutier, Q	25	24	49
Larouche, Mtl	28	21	49

## Entries in IHT Contest Go Heavily for Steelers

PARIS, Jan. 8 (IHT) — Agreeing with the betting experts, readers of the International Herald Tribune have made the Pittsburgh Steelers a strong favorite to win the Super Bowl.

Of nearly 600 entrants in the annual IHT Super Bowl Contest, 236 chose the Steelers to win the championship of the National Football League. Second choice was the San Diego Chargers, selected by 126 participants.

In third place were the Dallas Cowboys, named by 110 readers to win the Super Bowl and by nearly 200 readers to lose the game. Both the Chargers and the Cowboys were eliminated during the playoffs as the Steelers and the Los Angeles Rams advanced to the championship on Jan. 20.

The Rams were chosen to win the game by only 9 readers, with a mere 4 of them correctly forecasting the opponent. Nine readers predicted that the Steelers would win the game by beating the Rams, which means that entries still in the running have dwindled down to a precious 13.

Other teams and the number of votes they received were: Houston Oilers, 40; Miami Dolphins, 24; Philadelphia Eagles, 22; Tampa Bay Buccaneers, 6; Chicago Bears, 4; and Denver Broncos, 3.

Entries were received from all countries in western Europe and Scandinavia, plus scatterings from Asia, Australia, Africa, the Middle East, North America and eastern Europe. Most of the entries included Christmas cards and other messages of goodwill, for which many thanks.

The judges' unappealable decision will be announced soon after the game Jan. 20.

## By Barry Lorge

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (WP) — When Jack Kramer won the Wimbledon singles in 1947, ushering in the era of the "big game" of serve and volley in tennis, a longtime British writer marveled at his devastating power and referred to him as "a presence of unutterable awe."

Last evening, in winning the Colgate Series Championship on a fast synthetic carpet at Capital Centre here, Martina Navratilova was something like that, and deserved a similar accolade. That most overused of sports superlatives — "awesome" — could truly and unequivocally be bestowed on her.

Combining a relentless serve-and-volley attack with quickness and remarkable touch, Navratilova overwhelmed Tracy Austin, 6-2, 6-1. The match lacked drama, but it was not disappointing for a crowd of 9,200 because it provided a vision of what the "big game" for women can be when it is played to near-perfection.

## Goes Both Ways

Navratilova lost to Austin four successive times last fall, starting with the semifinals of the U.S. Open, which Austin went on to win. This time she came out hungry and vowed the 17-year-old princess of the baseline, losing only eight points in the second set — including the game she lost.

Chris Evert Lloyd, who was badly beaten by Austin twice during the tournament, defeated Wendy Turnbull, 6-1, 6-1, for third place. Austin likes to convey an ingenious, Little Red Riding Hood image — the sweet teenager in pigtails.

## Transactions

FOOTBALL  
National Football League  
ATLANTA FALCONS — Jim Chapman, defensive line coach, resigned.  
CINCINNATI BENIGALS — Retained Dick Modzelewski as defensive line coach. Signed Greg Fickel, offensive line coach.  
TAMPA BAY BUCCANERS — Signed John Mackov, head coach and vice president, to a five-year extension through 1985. Signed the remainder of Mackov's coaching staff to three-year contracts. Signed Steve Dowler, wide receiver coach.

HOCKEY  
National Hockey League  
ATLANTA FLAMES — Sent Eric Iverson, center, and Rejean Lemelin, goalie, to Birmingham of the Central League. Recalled Pat Rupp, goaltender, from Birmingham.  
WINNIPEG JETS — Recalled Gord Smith, goalie, from the Tulsa Oilers of the Central Hockey League. Sent Lindsay Middlebrook, goalie, to Tulsa.

## The Soccer Scene

## Keeping a Clear Head

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Jan. 8 (IHT) — Six hours after the end of the match, the goalkeeper woke up in a hospital, turned to the boy in a wheelchair beside the next bed and asked, "Are we still in the Cup? Who won the match?"

He could not remember playing, never mind groping through half the match with concussion and conceding two easy goals in a 3-0 defeat.

Brian Parker is not a big-name goalkeeper in Britain. He is a part-timer who, last Saturday, shared the dream of Yeovil Town — a little club that is not even among the 92 league clubs — which had hoped somehow to knock Norwich City of the First Division out of the FA Cup.

## Making Things Clear

The next morning, still in the hospital for observation, Parker was to read in the newspapers that he was a man of courage who had insisted on playing on in a daze following his heroic dive at a forward's feet.

It is that piece of dangerous nonsense we should dispel at once: If he was in a daze, if he was unable to remember where he was or what he was doing, how could he be a hero for "insisting" on carrying on?

The game of soccer takes the subject of head injury and concussion far too lightly. The point is that Parker should not have been allowed to carry on.

From the moment he was kicked in the face — following his own mistake in dropping the ball and scrambling after it — he was clearly non compos mentis. His face was ashen and, after he was revived by cold sponge and smelling salts, he needed four further interventions by the club trainer and referee.

Finally the futility of the decision to patch him up and allow him to play on was punished by two goals that even a competent outfield player might have prevented.

And afterward, Barry Lloyd, his admittedly inexperienced manager, was to say as the ambulance arrived, "He hasn't got a clue where he is and doesn't even know the score." Lloyd, a league player until a season ago, has never before been in a position to take such responsibility, but was there no counsel at the club, or in the experienced figure of referee Ron Challis, who might, as any boxing referee would, have declared Parker unfit to face further punishment?

For one thing, his club might have bettered its own chance had it substituted the goalkeeper's jersey to another member of the team; for another, far more important, what (careful damage might have resulted had he taken another kick? Alas! It does not appear so when you hear Parker's own admission in the hospital later: "I was worried that I had damaged my cheekbone, which was fractured three weeks ago and is still wired up."

If one did wish to be alarmist, there are figures of 35 postural players who have died at the game of soccer in Britain, 26 of them through head injuries, and 12 of those were goalkeepers.

It is a lesson soccer responds to

with the philosophy of the ostrich, burying its official head in the sand, glorying indeed in headlines such as "Scored But He Did Not Know," which was attached to Tommy Lawton's headed goal for England while he was concussed in 1946.

Thirty years on, Lawton is a legendary memory in England, but one who suffers constant migraines, who has attempted suicide and fallen afoul of the law for petty fraud.

All of that he attributes to his once-brutish heading of a soccer ball and the injuries he took on the field.

Now soccer is a contact sport, a physical contest. It is no good getting squeamish when the occasional player is injured. And we don't. But neither do we take even the elementary precautions that other sports, like boxing or steeplechase horse racing, do — to remove a man from the fray until his concussion is proved to be cleared and until all repercussions, such as Parker's double vision, are eliminated.

## Jockey Club's Stand

In the words of the English Jockey Club when it saw the light and announced in 1976 a new safety code incorporating automatic suspension for a jockey who has been KO'd: "These extra precautions, said the senior steward, 'will minimize the risk of permanent brain damage which can so easily occur as a result of cumulative head injuries.'"

Soccer, meanwhile, staggers ignorantly from injury to injury, leaving in non-medical hands the responsibility to allow a concussed player to risk further injury on the field.

The case of a goalkeeper is, of course, special. In English club matches, only one named substitute is allowed and, clearly, the odds are that it will be an outfield injury or tactical substitution. It isn't merely a matter of money; on a full-time basis, it would hardly be credible to line up a reserve goalkeeper to sit and wait game after game. When would he get match practice? (Unless the club decided to play reserve games during the week instead of, as at present, on the same afternoon as league games.)

If, however, we are not to pay for a standby goalkeeper, then managers and coaches — and club doctors and physios where they exist — must be the courageous ones, rather than their stricken player. If, as happened last weekend, you hold two fingers up to your goalkeeper and he counts to four, it doesn't take a medical mind to tell you something is wrong.

And, if by playing safe and removing the young man from his position of danger you ultimately lose the match, then at least tomorrow is another day, offering another chance of victory.

And we, perhaps, can all help to create a climate in which men of soccer will put the players' health before the match of the day by not referring to the unfortunate spectacle of a man struggling witlessly on against a confused mind as heroic. The commendation is as irresponsible as the risk is foolhardy.

## College Basketball

Manday's Results

Team	Score	Team	Score
Boston Coll. 109, Biscayne 85		Brigham 75, Harvard 58	
Bucknell 78, Cornell 62		Iowa 68, Baltimore 51	
Providence 71, New Hampshire 44		St. Bonaventure 72, Wagner 72	
Syracuse 72, West Virginia 41			
Alabama 70, Louisiana 51		Chattanooga 66, The Citadel 51	
Cincinnati 74, Memphis 51		Duke 55, Georgia Tech 42	
Florida St. 84, S. Florida 81		North Carolina 81, Mercer 43	
UConn 70, Connecticut 51		Virginia 82, Delaware 55	

## NBA Leaders

Scoring

Player	Team	Points	Reb.	Ass.
Gervin, SA	39	50	24	12
Free, SD	40	41	37	12
Danilov, Utah	40	49	27	11
Ervin, Phi	39	47	28	10
Malone, Hou	40	38	27	10
Abd-Jbr, LA	42	25	10	10
Cherry, NY	40	33	23	10
Isom, Den	41	36	18	9
Johnson, MI	41	36	18	9
Birdson, KC	41	15	19	12

## Award for Finley

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (UPI) — Charles Finley, the Oakland Athletics' owner, will receive the Chicago baseball writers' award for "long and meritorious service" at the group's annual dinner Jan. 26.

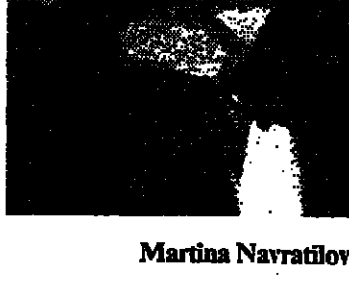
## Jazz' King to Enter Alcoholism Clinic

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 8 (AP) — Bernard King, a suspended Utah Jazz basketball star who was arrested yesterday on sex and drug charges, has been allowed to leave the state for treatment of alcoholism at a clinic in Santa Monica, Calif.

King is charged with three counts of forcible sodomy, two counts of forcible sexual abuse and one count of possession of cocaine as a result of an alleged New Year's day attack on a 25-year-old woman in his condominium.

## Coach Thinks It Over

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8 (AP) — Ed Badger, who resigned Saturday, returned yesterday as basketball coach at the University of Cincinnati.



Martina Navratilova returns a backhand.



